INSURANCE
All Indian companies Bill Bond sell in 1929.
13

The Bombay Chronicle
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1865.

INSURANCE
The Credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XVIII NO. 136— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CONGRESS DECLARED ILLEGAL IN ANDHRA.

SIR GEORGE STANLEY'S UKASE.

"War Councils Constitute Danger To Public Peace."

MORE THAN 1000 CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

MADRAS, June 22.

By a "Gazette" Extraordinary the Madras Government have declared the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee an unlawful association within the meaning of part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Similary Government have declared the Guntur, West Kistna, East Kistna, West Godavari and Bezwada "War Councils" unlawful associations, as in the opinion of Government they are interfering with the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace.—A. P.

BAN ON ALL NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS!

—:o:—

Threat To Local Bodies.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 20.

Following the decision of the Cabinet, the Government has issued orders, warning the local bodies not to take part in politics by hoisting the National Flags, congratulating the arrested leaders, observing hartals and arranging procession. In spite of the warning, if local bodies continue these activities, the Government will dissolve or supersede them. Regarding hartals, when schools and other public institutions are closed, the establishment charges for that period will be surcharged on the authorities concerned.—Free Press.

MORE THAN 1,000 IN JAILS.

—:o:—

Toll Of Satyagraha In Madras.

MADRAS, June 21.

The Satyagraha prisoners in Madras Jails are estimated to number nearly 1000, says the Ootacamund correspondent of the "Hindu."

He adds that prisoners who have received the benefit of the superior classification are stated to be 300, those in the "A" Class constituting a sixth of this figure.—A. P.

Coimbatore Breaks Salt Law.

—:o:—

COIMBATORE, June 22.

A Coimbatore message states that the President of the Coimbatore Congress Committee and four other volunteers broke the salt law at Coimbatore by making salt from salt deposits. One measure of contraband salt was auctioned at a meeting and fetched Rs. 300.—A. P.

KENYA WHITES REJECT.

—:o:—

White Paper Policy.

Because It's Against White Settlement.

LONDON, June 21.

Nairobi.—A Conference of the representatives of the European unofficial community from all parts of Kenya and Tanganyika discussed the terms of the East Africa white paper, and finally issued a unanimous communique saying that the terms were generally unacceptable to settlers chiefly because the Whites had only agreed to any closer union if it was based on the fundamental principle of an unofficial majority in the legislature which had been refused, and also opposing the native policy as outlined and the proposed powers of the High Commissioner and the Federal Council.

Speakers at the Conference described the Government's proposals as a "fundamental attack against the whole fabric of White settlement in East Africa."—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Judges Go On Leave.

LAHORE, June 21.

Mr. Justice Coldstream, President and Mr. Justice Agha Hyder, Member of the Conspiracy Case Tribunal having proceeded on leave on medical grounds Mr. Justice Tapp and Justice Sir Abdul Qadir succeed them from to-day. Mr. Justice Hilton presides.

It will be recalled that during the previous hearings the prisoners demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Justice Coldstream from the Tribunal before they took part in the proceedings.

For a considerable time now, the case has been conducted in the absence of the accused.—A. P.

LATHI ASSAULT ON SURAT DEMONSTRATORS

—:o:—

Details.

SURAT, June 21.

Picketing of the Surat College gates was in progress by lady and male students when the procession led by Mr. Jinabhai, Chairman of the College Boycott Committee, and Secretaries of the local Congress Committee, arrived at about 9 a.m. and transformed itself into a meeting on the open ground adjoining the European Gymkhana, just in front of the College gates. Meantime, Dr. M. K. Dixit, President, local Congress Committee, happened to pass that way. He was approached by the District Superintendent of Police who intimated him that he would be obliged to order a lathi charge, or even open fire, if the crowd did not behave well. Dr. Dixit replied that he did not mind that because according to him the crowd was peaceful. The crowd began shouting at this stage and the Police Superintendent then ordered the crowd to disperse. Some persons left the place, but a large number remained there and the police were then ordered to disperse the crowd and the crowd was dispersed by a lathi charge. Four Congressmen, including Mr. Bhailal, keeper of the "Navyug" Press who were sitting under a tree refused to leave the place whereupon they were arrested.

The picketers were allowed to do their work undisturbed by the police. Demonstrations were also made near the Government High School, to-day, which had to be closed yesterday. A large crowd of young men gathered in front of the school demanding closure of the school, to-day, as it was Dharasana Day. A police party armed with lathis is stationed in the school compound. Dharasana Day is observed to-day by the city with a complete hartal.—A. P.

Anglo-Indian Teacher Afraid Of "Takli."

BOHRA STUDENT WARNED

The Cathedral Boys' High School Fort, have placed a ban on Takli being brought within their precincts.

Tyebji, a Bohra student, was seen plying his "Takli" during the recess. The teacher-in-charge, an Anglo-Indian, reprimanded the boy, adding that the Headmaster would not brook anything, that is being worked against the Government, to be seen in the school.

Tyebji was warned against a repetition of the offence.

NATIONAL FLAG PULLED DOWN BY POLICE.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, June 21

Section 144 has been promulgated here. The Satyagraha Ashram was evacuated and taken possession of by the police who are alleged to have pulled down the National flag.

Sjt. Mallikarjuna Row, nephew of Sjt Nageswara Row was arrested for contravening the Salt Act.—Free Press.

MUSLIM CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Hartal In Amritsar.

AMRITSAR, June 22

Ghazi Abdur Rahman, a member of the "War Council" was arrested early this morning under section 124-A and takken to the local jail. Hartal is being observed here.—Free Press.

LADIES DEFY SECTION 144.

—:o:—

'DESHBANDU DAY.'

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A ladies' procession in defiance of section 144, led by Shrimatis Urmiladevi, Mohinidevi, Bimalprativadevi, Santi Das, Indumati Geenka and Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguly, including many Sikh ladies, which proceeded from Burrabazar appealing to young men and women to join the movement came to the College Square, where a meeting was held and speeches made. A procession is arranged for tomorrow which will proceed from College Square to Deshbandu Park to celebrate Deshbandu Day.—Free Press.

DEFYING SECTION 144 IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

Flag Volunteers Face Police With Bayonets.

LUCKNOW, June 21.

Inspite of the orders issued under Section 144, Cr. C., the local Congress Committee has started the picketing of liquor and toddy shops. Attention was concentrated to-day on the two largest shops, but picketing activities are likely to be more widespread to-morrow.

The National Flag Satyagraha continues. The Congress volunteers keep standing at the gate of Amiruddoulah Park with the National Flag and facing them are policemen with fixed bayonets.—A. P.

U. P. Govt. Needs Publicity.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

It is understood that the United Provinces Government are opening a Publicity Department. Mr. R. M. Saena, Deputy Collector, Allahabad, has been appointed Publicity Officer and has been ordered to proceed to Nainital.—A. P.

PENALISING PATRIOTISM.

—:o:—

"You Are Not Helping British Trade."

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER DENOUNCES ORDINANCE.

BOMBAY, June 20.

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Government of India:—

"I am directed by the committee of this chamber to address you as under on the subject of Ordinance no 5 of 1930:

"The statement issued along with these Ordinances shows that the Ordinances are to be directed against the picketing of shops of foreign goods and of liquor. It is observed at the same time that the Government are anxious to see that the cause of indigenous industries is promoted and that it is proper for anyone to urge the use of Swadeshi goods to the exclusion of foreign ones. Further, it is said, that the Governor-General has respect for those who are working for the cause of temperance.

DEPTH OF POPULAR FEELING.

When that is so, it is really difficult for this committee to understand the need for the Ordinances. The Committee trust that the Government are aware that there is a powerful public opinion in this country in favour of the use of Swadeshi goods and prohibition of liquor, and the nation would have certainly passed legislation to promote both these objects long ago if it were free to do this. The excuse of loss of revenue has been often trotted out and the provincial Governments have everywhere stood in the way of a policy of prohibition or any serious efforts in that direction.

BONA-FIDES DOUBTED.

"Picketing is a legitimate and peaceful method of appeal and persuasion. It has been used elsewhere with success, to induce buyers of foreign piece-goods and also consumers of liquor to refrain from these. It has been so far carried on, Government will have to admit, peacefully all over the country. Even ladies have recently come forward to help in picketing. It is not too much to say that the Government have virtually refused all along to help Indian Cotton Textile industry (not to mention the almost systematic efforts it has made for over a century to throttle and destroy the same) and to further the cause of prohibition. But by the issue of these Ordinances they have furnished enough grounds to the public to doubt their bonafides when they say that they stand for "Swadeshi" and "temperance".

The fact that they are trying to penalise patriotism apart, if the Government think that they can thus give encouragement to the sale of British cottons (because for the most part India's cotton imports come from Britain), the Committee like to observe that the Government have not yet gauged the real depth of popular feelings on this subject to-day. The result of this executive flat will be quite the reverse of what the Government expect. It will not be possible by such methods to protect the interests of British manufacturers.

OFFICIAL VINDICTIVENESS.

It is not, possible to see from Simla how vindictively and mercilessly the provisions of these Ordinances are put into effect by petty officials all over the country. Judging from our experience in Bombay, these petty officials go ahead with their work with tactlessness which is unique and which defies analysis. For all these reasons, the Committee of this Chamber urge upon His Excellency the immediate withdrawal of these Ordinances which were not and are not necessary.—Free Press.

GOVT. SHOULD SPEAK OUT.

No R. T. C. Without A Declaration.

SASTRI'S PLEA FOR DOMINION STATUS.

LONDON, June 22.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Dr. Annie Besant were fraternal delegates at a meeting of the Council of the Commonwealth of India League, which resolved, on Mr. Sastri's motion, to request for an unequivocal declaration from the Government that the object of the Round Table Conference is Dominion Status, subject to temporary transitional safeguards, to be agreed upon at the Conference itself.

In the event of the Government agreeing to this, another resolution urges the leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement to suspend the campaign and pave the way for the withdrawal of repressive measures.—Reuter.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT?

—:o:—

Labour Govt's. Offer.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Statesman", writes:—

There are plain indications that the Labour Government is determined to make one more attempt at conciliation after the publication of the Simon Report and will make an offer to withdraw their emergency measures and to release purely political prisoners if the civil disobedience movement is called off altogether. By making such an offer they evidently consider that they will have nothing to lose.

LIBERALS SUPPORT REPRESSION.

—:o:—

For "Gravity Of Issues Forbid Opposition."

LONDON, June 21.

Sir Herbert Samuel speaking at Birmingham, alluding to Liberals' attitude to Labour Government, emphasised that the "gravity of issues in India forbid anything of the nature of factious opposition."

He urged Members of Parliament to withhold criticisms of Simon Report until after the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

Boating Accident In New Guinea

—:o:—

LONDON, June 21.

Port Moreshy—(New Guinea).—Berge, Resident Magistrate of Papua, four of his children and eleven natives, were drowned when their motorboat capsized suddenly in terrific gale.

Berge and three of his children were in cabin and have not been seen since. Mrs. Berge assisted by natives clutched fourth child for four hours and was floating on, hatchcover, but the waves finally wrenched child from grasp of mother, who, however, desperately maintained her hold for further five hours and was eventually landed.

Twelve other natives got ashore.—Reuter.

Procession In Honour Of Mrs. Gandhi.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, June 22

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi arrived here this morning by the Bombay Mail en route to Gujarat to see her son Sjt. Devidas Gandhi. She was enthusiastically ovated at the Railway station.

The Jallianwala Baug "War Council" is taking out a procession this afternoon in her honour.—Free Press.

"Sholapur Day" In Mahad.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha Shibir Mahad arranged a mass procession of about 1000 men and women in honour of Sholapur Day. The procession went through the prominent parts of the town and stopped at Prabhu Ram Mandir where before dispersing the crowd was addressed by Messrs. Pansare, Deshpande and others.

"I SHALL DIE FIRST"

How Miss Sardesai Defended The National Flag

ESPLANADE LATHI CHARGE--AND AFTER

Scenes At Congress Hospital.

BOMBAY, June 21.

"Have you heard?"

That question spread like wild fire. It swept over the city of Bombay like a forest fire and within an hour there was hardly a man, woman or child who had not learnt of the defiance by Congress volunteers of the Magisterial ban and the Police assault on them. The clash between the Congress volunteers who refused to disperse and the police in which the latter charged in periodic rushes from about seven o'clock Saturday morning until ten o'clock resulted in over three hundred persons being injured, of which about one hundred were more than superficially bruised.

Like a great battle field the scene was one laid out on the maidan. Lathis flourished in the air and were quickly brought into play by the police. People dropped to the left and to the right. The song of the Sikhs rang out like a muster call: "Sat Sri Akal".

Women volunteers were much in evidence. They assumed the self-appointed tasks in many cases of defending the men by flinging their arms around their necks, placing their hands over their heads and in other ways shielding them from the blows of the lathis.

AT THE CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

At the Congress Hospital, Shroff House, Khetwadi Road a most gruesome scene was to be witnessed. Thousands upon thousands of relatives and friends of those injured were pouring through the gates of the infirmary since early morning. Close to two hundred persons were treated there and discharged. About one hundred and twenty-five persons are reported to be in the hospital at the present time with twenty more in the adjoining house of an Arab which is run by the same organization and is an adjoining building. There are several vacant houses in the rear of the hospital which can be thrown open at any time in an emergency.

The situation at the Congress Hospital is one of good cheer. The injured do not seem to mind in the least the bruises they have received. The general idea seems to be that each cut and each mark is one of distinction. A sort of medal. If a man has three wounds he points to them with gusto and brags about it to a man who only has two and if a man has four bruises he places the same show of "valour" over the man with three and so on.

In the woman's ward at the hospital the women told vivid accounts of what took place.

"I SHALL DIE FIRST."

Interviewed by a "Bombay Chronicle" representative Miss Krishnakumar Sardesai, living on the 1st floor of the Ekadeshi building, a seventeen year old school girl in the seventh standard told of how she had clung to the National Flag after having been knocked down no less than four times by a sergeant. This plucky girl said that she was standing by with other women volunteers. A sergeant walked up to her and demanded that she give him the National Flag.

"I shall die first," cried the girl.

"You give up that flag and move on. This is Government property and you are not allowed to stand here" commanded the sergeant.

"Never! Never!" said the girl. The next thing she knew she had been flung to the earth. She got to her feet. The sergeant made a grab for her emblem. In attempting to do this he had again forced the girl to fall. This was repeated two more times. Then she lost consciousness. When she regained her senses she was in an ambulance surrounded by friends. She looked into her arms and they clutched close to her breast the National Flag.

The injuries sustained by the young lady are internal ones and abdomenal bruises.

The thirty-four year old widow of a well-known late jeweller of Bombay, Gangubehen Choksey was another victim. She claimed that several times she was thrown down but refused to give up ground until she fainted away.

THE INJURED WOMEN.

A Sikh woman, Jagatkor, thirty years of age, the wife of an employee of a large local hotel, received perhaps the most serious injuries of the six women who were so badly hurt that they will have to remain in the woman's ward for some days to come.

This Sikh woman is an expectant mother. She said that she was watching proceeding when she found herself flung to the ground by a police sergeant. On the top of this a police constable came up and hit her over her right knee cap badly injuring that part of her body. Althouugh she is a strong looking lady, she is now almost without the power of speech. She fears that her expected baby may be born dead because of the injuries.

Manormabai Sindhe, a twenty-three year old young lady of Gowalia Tank Road Jain Mahavir Vidhyalaya, the wife of a salesman of the Burma Shell Company was struck upon the head with a lathi and received other injuries. She is injured internally. She is one of the volunteers.

The wife of a private business man of the city one Golab Ishwarlal, twenty years old of No. 46 Bhuleshwar was hit over the head with lathi; her legs are badly bruised. She was knocked down several times until she had to be carried from the field.

The injured women who are detained at the hospital are rested on hot water bottles and it is said that those mentioned above who, incidentally, comprise the total in the women's ward will have to remain until the exact extent of their injuries are learned.

Miss Mehro Shroff, an eighteen year old girl, of Forgett Street had her arm badly hurt and her face injured when she put up her arms to ward off a lathi blow on the head of a man she did not even know.

"I am not sorry either," said this girl, "even if I was hurt". In spite of her injuries the youthful lady was not detained at the hospital.

GOOD CHEER.

When the cordon of police stood ready to keep the volunteers off the Esplanade Maidan little did the latter realize that some of their members would be in a hospital—their own Congress Hospital kept going by funds of the public and the merchants of Bombay that day. Walking through the rooms of the hospital the "Bombay Chronicle" representative noticed that the injured men had to be fed in some cases with glass tubes and through the mouths of tea pots. Some were resting on many pillows and it was quite obvious that they were suffering. But in spite of this all they would puff on a cigarette.

(Continued on page 7.)

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GRADUATE B. T. or S. T. C. for the post of the HEADMASTER for the New English School, Anand. Apply Sharp.
A 1007

WANTED—Financier for Indian Medicine Toilet and Perfumery Manufacturers. Excellent Profit. Apply Box. No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.."
A R2649

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS to sell "GUARANTEED HAND SPUN AND HAND LOOM WOVEN KASHMIR WOLLEN CLOTH. Good opening for educated young man. Apply SHIVASAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar—Kashmir or S. S. KALRA, Room No. 143, Sardar Grihs, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
A R2651

WANTED—ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY, start Rs. 125 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply immediately, stating caste, qualifications, etc., to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2645

WANTED—A B. A. with Eng. and Sans. and a B. Sc. with Mathematics and Science. Apply stating experience and minimum salary to the MANAGER, D. E. Italia S. High School, CHIKHLI (Surat Dist.)
A 1010

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati with B. T. or S. T. C. for the post of Administrative Officer, for Anand Municipality on salary Rs. 75-5-2-105 per mensem. Apply the PRESIDENT, Anand Municipality before 10th July 1930.
A 986

WANTED — MATRICULATED SALESMEN to organise Swadeshi Cloth Business in different centres. Pay Rs. 30. Security 700. Apply MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 2622

REQUIRED—An expert in Forestry and agriculture who can run a large farm on scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto 500/- P. M. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, Pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 1st of July 1930 to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 996

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE and NURSE for a period of at least 3 months. Services may be confirmed if approved. State age, testimonials, references and pay desired. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jasdan State, Kathiawar.
A 972

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on decent pay and commission. Apply for particulars and samples. Cash security Rs. 5 essential. LAXMI SOAP FATORY, Ahmedabad.
A R 2632

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, fully experienced and capable of corresponding independently need only apply P. O. Box 416, Bombay.
A R 2637

Educational

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Europeans, all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply Post Box No. 399, Bombay.
M R 2639

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc., to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Loans

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

Matrimonial

WANTED—A suitable match for a Marwari, Garga Gotra Agrawal girl of a rich and respectable family, studying in the Entrance class and having proficiency in singing, swimming and riding, age, 13 years. Simplicity of the ceremony will be a condition. The girl will have quite a substantial sum as her personal property but there will be no dowry, etc Only those Agrawal having status and liberal, social national and religious views need apply to Box No. 2565 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R843

Trade Announcement.

TO HOUSE OWNERS—Preserve your buildings and stock from ravages of White Ants and from decay of timber due to leakages. For full particulars apply to RAMKRISHNA BHAGWAN INDUSTRIES, (S. N. Hate, L.C.E., B.Sc.) 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2650

GENERAL TYPEWRITERS (Bombay) Co., 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, is an Indian Firm, with Indian Capital and Indian Staff right through. Dealers in Typewriters New & Secondhand; Typewriter parts; ribbons, etc. REPAIRERS of ALL MAKES of Typewriters & Duplicators. Twenty years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TAUGHT.
T 826

Wanted.

A PHYSICIAN wants a drawing room in a family for consultation purposes. Apply with terms to Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
W R 2639A

For Sale.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE—15 years standing: Bunder locality. Write Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 26112

Medical.

FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Sprue. Apply Post Box 399, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m., as soon as the business of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting is over, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) Articles 103 and 104 be cancelled.

(b) The following be substituted for Article 103:—
103. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, one member of that Firm shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. The right conferred by this Article and Articles 103-A and 104 shall not be determined by any change in the name or style or in the constitution of the said Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. and their successors in business.

(c) The following Article shall be inserted after Article 103:—
103-A. During such time as MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company the Firm shall have the right to appoint and from time to time remove and reappoint a person being a Director (whether the ex-officio Director or a Special Director or the Debenture Director) to be the Chairman of Directors.

(d) The following be substituted for Article 104:—
104. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company that Firm shall also have the right to appoint and from time to time to remove and reappoint another person whether a member of the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm or not as a Director. The Director appointed under this Article is herein referred to as the "Special Director" and the term "Special Director" means the Director for the time being in office under this Article.

Should this resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1009

EXCHANGE BUILDING

BALLARD ESTATE

The Executors of the estate of the late Mr. S. Meyers will entertain offers for the purchase of the above property. Particulars are obtainable from the Executors' Solicitor Mr. E. J. JUDAH, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street.
976

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY,
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore
896

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

1. POST ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

2. Salary upto 1,500 according to qualifications. Must be fully acquainted with all electrical machinery and installations and is required to run the Power House and entire electrical installation of Alwar and the districts.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th July, 1930, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, to His Highness' Government, Alwar.
960

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an INTERIM DAVIDEND of Re. 1-8 per share equal to 3 per cent., free of Income Tax, for the half year, ending 30th June, 1930, on all issued Shares of the Company and that such Dividend will be paid to the Shareholders appearing on the Register on the 30th June, 1930, by Warrant posted to such Shareholders on the 15th day of July, 1930.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st July, 1930, to 13th July, 1930, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag. General Manager and Secretary.
990

WANTED.

THE SERVICES of a GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Apply giving particulars regarding age, experience, qualifications and pay expected.

J. D. MEHTA,
Dewan,
Chhota Udepur State.
987

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 225 cwts. of Anticorrosive Paints will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with the deposit of Rs. 350.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 each to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
1003

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 11TH JUNE, 1930, FOR THE SUPPLY OF HE-BUFFALOES AND PURCHASE OF DONE HE-BUFFALOES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of healthy muscular he-buffaloes to and the purchase of 'done' he-buffaloes from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year, from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, will be received by the undersigned at his Office in the Institute upto 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1930. There should be two separate tenders, one for the supply of he-buffaloes and another for the purchase of 'done' he-buffaloes from the Institute.

About 1,200 he-buffaloes will be required to be supplied.

For detailed conditions, please refer to tender notice published in Part VI, Pages 662 and 663 of the Mysore Gazette dated 12-6-1930 or ascertain in the Office of the undersigned between 8-30 and 10 30 in the mornings.

(Sd.) P. PARTHSARATHY,
Officer-in-Charge,
Serum Institute.
1005

Public Notices.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

WANTED—LITERATE DRIVERS. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, pay expected, etc.,
LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Jamnagar
1006

NOTICE.

WANTED, upto the end of September, a DEMONSTRATOR in Biology, who will be required to do lecturing work also. One who has specialised in Botany will be preferred. Pay Rs. 130. Expected to join not later than the 10th July. Applications to reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than the 1st July.
1003

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BAND at the Chowpatty Bandstand will play on ALTERNATE SUNDAYS in future instead of MONDAYS.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Amusements.

Rialto Cinema

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

SECOND RECORD SMASHING WEEK !
Sub-Titles in Gujerati, Hindi & English.

The Beautiful INDIAN FILM STAR **ZUBEIDA** IN AND AS A

DEVADASI

(BRIDE OF THE GODS.)

A Story of Glorious Hindu Womanhood
Also SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC BY
PROF. DEODHAR'S
Famous INDIAN Orchestra.

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Best Talkie House).
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
EXTENDED 2nd WEEK!

SONG-HITS !
LAUGH-HITS !
DANCE-HITS !

Romance and a great story of back-stage life and love !

MARVELLOUS TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
In her first Talking Picture
THE WILD PARTY
A Jazz Festival of Joy and a Bevy of "IT-FULL" BEAUTIES

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR SIN
featuring
FLORENCE VIDOR
When a beautiful, dignified gentle-woman is married to a Roistering Rounder, marital difficulties are likely—Divorce probable.

ROYAL
Opera House,

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Colossus of Sea Thrillers
ANNA Q. NILSSON
in
BLOCKADE
Terrific drama of the Bootlegging Main—the law—and those who break it.

CROWN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays 3-30.
ACTION!
A whizzing story of the old West—Glorious tribute to the pioneers of '49.
THRILLS!
TOM TYLER
FRANKIE DARRO
in
"PRIDE OF PAWNEE"
Fierce fights—rip-'em-up action—beautiful romance in a fast-moving Western Show!
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

also
See how H. H. The Aga Khan's horse (Blenheim) won the world's famous race—the DERBY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
DANCING AROUND—COMEDY.
TO-DAY at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
AT THE
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road.
(Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
100 P.C. THRILLING!
KEN MAYNARD
The King of the Saddle Flashing Blades—Plunging Hoofs—Surging Hearts—Flying Fists—Action and Drama—ACTION and DRAMA.
That's
'SENOR AMERICANO'
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

A STORY OF A ROGUE

Who tried to fight his way against heavy odds. A drama of Rajput heroism set amidst Rajputana.

The ROGUE of RAJASTHAN.

Featuring
E. Billimoria & Nirasha.

A SAGAR PRODUCTION.

Commencing
ON 28TH SATURDAY
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Time and Rates as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers.	
June		
21st	Maloja z	20,327
28th	Rasmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera z	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,573
23rd	Macedonia	11,126
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan z	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Rasmak	10,857
Nov		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia	11120
29th	Rasmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,573
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10946
14th	Comorin *	15132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,573
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
* Through from Australia.
** Through from China.
z With limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Extra steamer carrying 1st and 2nd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£93	£83	£72	£62
Return	[illegible]	144	126	[illegible]

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	114	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£53	£46
Return	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.
RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£76
To London and back with special train both ways	£132	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	20	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£ 88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June 20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
12	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
25th	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
July 2nd	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs/Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi sail only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers for the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kamo Maru	8000	...	@25 June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29 July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	11 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	...	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Vernby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.* Bombay Branch.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1926 p. a. End Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,992.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,176.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying

A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :— Kalbadevi Road.

HYDRAULIC OIL

Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages. Rs. 15-8 per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Ballabhanga (Faridpur.)

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., C L Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

SAJAN & Co.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS

19, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH
Presidency INSURANCE COS.

HEAD OFFICE: AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination.
Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

TRADE AND FINANCE.

STRINGENT CONDITIONS OF MONEY.

Collapse In Mill Share Values.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 20.

MONEY.

Stringent conditions prevailed in the money market mainly due to heavy applications for Treasury Bills, a good portion of which is believed to be on account of foreign banks. The total sales amounted to Rs. 395.25 lacs against maturities of Rs. 350.75 lacs. The trade demand has shrunk by Rs. 116.46 lacs resulting in an increase in the cash balance of Rs. 169.87 lacs. A further fall in commodity prices along with the seasonal slackness may cause an additional drop in the trade demand. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One month 4-3/4 per cent, two months 4-1/2 per cent, three months 4-1/4 per cent and six months 3-1/2 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its discount rate from 3 to 2-1/2 per cent. effective 19th June.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th June shows an increase of Rs. 169.87 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 13,49,75,000 as compared with Rs. 1983 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.85, an increase of 1.94 per cent over last week Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 158.64 lacs and Rs. 19.42 lacs respectively while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 3.99 lacs. Government deposits are increased by Rs. 88.75 lacs to Rs. 13.64 crores, while Other deposits have decreased by Rs. 57.79 lacs to Rs. 68.06 crores. The Banks rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Dullness enveloped the Gilt edged market and the volume of business transacted was comparatively small. The mid-month settlement being over, 3-1/2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 65/5 to Rs. 64/14, improving at the close to Rs. 65/-. 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 was steady at Rs 101/3. 5 per cent 1935 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 97/10, while 1933 Bonds showed a slight decline to Rs. 100/3. 6 per cent Bonds 1930, 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100/4, Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 102/8 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 105/-. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is steady at Rs. 76/4 and 1934/37 at Rs. 89/8. 4-1/2 per cent, 1955-60 goined 2 annas to Rs. 87 and 1934 Bonds improved to Rs. 95/4.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine and three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 17th June. Total amounts offered were Rs. 17,50,000 and Rs. 3,03,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-6 aggregating Rs. 17,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-6 received approximately 39 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,82,50,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 and 3 months bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months Treasury bills sold from 11th to 16th June were Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 1,94,00,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 18th June to Monday the 23rd June at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 98-10 percent respectively.

Tenders for nine and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th June, Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 27th June. Other conditions are as usual.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

Currency has been contracted against Rupee securities to the extent of Rs. 2 crores bringing the total to Rs. 5 crores during June and Rs. 33 crores since July 26, 1929. This policy is apparently intended to counteract the effect of seasonal slackness and the consequent return of funds to trade centres, an effect which is likely to be intensified this year by reason of the low level of commodity prices. Suggestions that the resultant firm money rates are to any extent responsible for trade depression do not appear to be well founded. It cannot be dogmatically asserted that high money rates cause trade depression or that, on the other hand, cheap money rates must have an enlivening effect on trade. It should be kept in mind that a year ago rates in India were as low as 2 per cent, while in European countries, anxious to protect their gold reserves, exceptionally high interest rates prevailed. At the same time rates in United States reached record levels. No one will maintain that during that period there was any marked trade boom in India or any depression in Europe or America. This summer the situation is reversed with rates in India higher than in Europe or America. It is clearly evident that in neither case were money rates alone responsible for business conditions, but that other factors, such as supply and demand, etc. were of paramount importance.

EXCHANGE.

Steadier conditions were noticeable in sterling exchange with a rise towards the end of 1/32d. to 1s. 5.25/32d. with a limited number of buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. The strength is due to the monetary position since there is almost complete absence of export bills in the market. Forward quotations are still unaltered at 1s. 5-25-32d. for June, 1s 5-3/4 for July to October, 1s. 5-25-32d. for November-January and 1s. 5.3/4d. for February.

The dollar sterling questions declined during the week from Rs. $485-15/16 to $4.85-3/4. French francs appreciated to 123.75, while the Belga has depreciated to 34.83. The Italian lira continues steady at 92.75.

A Press Communique of the 17th instant states that there were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 14th June and that the total remittances since 1st April last amounted to £4,720,000.

GOLD.

The gold market was comparatively dull and prices were slightly easier than last week, ready closing at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. Large stocks amounting to some 3-1/2 lacs tolas with an offtake of only about 10,000 tolas a day, account for these conditions. In London the price of gold improved to 85s. The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-9-3 to Rs. 13-8-9 for ready and from Rs. 13-9-3 to Rs. 13-9-0 for delivery 8th July. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready and 12th June settlement, Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 11th July settlement and Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-8-9 for 11th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,68,947 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by a rather irregular tone during this period. The local market followed movements in Shanghai fairly closely and every change in price was fully reflected. At the present level, however, there is a tendency to reduce bear commitments in the local market. The highest rate for ready was Rs. 46-6, while the closing price is Rs. 45-10 per 100 tolas, after touching Rs. 45-6 at the lowest. It is reported that America sold in the local market to a fair extent. The offtake has arisen to the average of 270 bars a day including that for settlement and stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of 3,100 bars. In Shanghai the tael fell from 1s. 6-7/16d. to 1s. 5-5/8d. but improved to 1s. 6-3/16d. at the close. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 16-3/16d. and 15-11/16d. for ready and 16d. and 15-7/16d. for forward. In Our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-6 and Rs. 45-6 for ready and 16th June settlement and Rs. 46-6 and Rs. 46-7 for 16th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £145,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £279,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,208 bars. This week's shipment from London to India is about £62,000.

COLLAPSE IN MILL SHARES.

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange during this week. At the opening there was almost a collapse in rates particularly in the cotton mill group as a result of weakness in the price of cotton. Towards the end there was some recovery due to profit taking and bull support. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 747/8-768/12; Century Rs. 276/4-290; Central India Rs. 437/8-450; Crescent Rs. 88/12-93-12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 447/8-480; Indian Bleaching Rs. 120-121/4. Indore Malwa Rs. 362/8-371/4; New Great Rs. 170-186/4; Pearls Rs. 241/4-260; Simplex Rs. 67/8-76/4; Swadeshi Rs. 342/8-357/8.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were on the whole well maintained and trading was on a restricted scale. Tata Iron Ordys. are steady at Rs. 48/8, while Defds. have improved to Rs. 301/4. Tata Hydros main-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 7.)

tained the last weeks quotation of Rs. 1,160, Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers are weak and have declined to Rs. 632/8 and Rs. 527/8 respectively. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 225, while Bombay Burmahs receded to Rs. 643/12. Bombay Trams quietened to Rs. 130. Bombay Steam shares are unchanged at Rs. 186/4. In Cement shares, Bundis declined to Rs. 15/12 and Indian Cements to Rs. 231/4. Katni Ordys. and Defds. kept steady at Rs. 171/4 and Rs. 700 respectively. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1,293/12 to Rs. 1,287/8 with Contributories from Rs. 323/8 to Rs. 320. Bank of India shares show a loss of Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 88/8, while Central Banks are steady at Rs. 15/12.

Telephone No. 24193
FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Irradiated Vegetable Oil
Contains A B D E vitamins and C can be added by taking it with Nagpur orange juice.
It is manufactured by Amrut Pharmacy, Nagpur at their Laboratory.
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SHOCKED AT POLICE EXCESSES.

"Instruct Police To Deal Humanely."

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S WIRE TO GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League which met on the 16th June 1930, recorded its emphatic protest against the continued policy of repression resulting in excesses on non-violent Satyagrahis and public at places like Viramgam, Dharsana, Dholera, Kharaghoda, Wadala Sholapur, Bombay, etc., adopted by Government and noted with regret that no attention has been paid by the Government to the appeals made by the League and others.

The Committee resolved to publish the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor and the letters to the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav for public information.

In the course of the telegram it is stated, "Bombay Humanitarian League, a non-political humanitarian organisation terribly shocked at the excesses committed by police officers and constables at Dharasana, Wadalä and elsewhere. We wonder more at the connivance of Your Excellency's Government in such excesses especially on those who are unarmed and extremely non-violent in their action. We emphatically condemn Government policy and request Your Excellency to instruct Police everywhere to deal humanely and thus show due regard for Humanity.

Only a formal acknowledgement stating that the matter is receiving attention has been received.

LETTERS TO MINISTERS.

The following letter was addressed to the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav on 22nd May 1930 with copies of the above telegram.

"The accompanying telegram dispatched by the League to His Excellency in connection with the behaviour of the Police at Dharasana, Wadala and other places will tell you how deeply grieved we feel at such a policy of Government of which you are one of the Hon'ble members.

Apart from political considerations we strongly believe that the use of physical force on any one without a fair trial is illegal much more so in the case of non-violent Satyagrahis who have made the national grievance their own.

On the one hand Government poses to be humanitarian by enacting laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals while on the other hand they themselves follow a policy of repression attended with unwarranted excesses even to human beings. This is simply intolerable in an age of civilisation. Don't you think officials themselves are now law breakers in this respect?

Sir, you are a representative of people and have thus a serious duty to perform. No rational human being having a sense of self-respect and humanity can stand unmoved at such acts. If this is the way in which even their persons are handled, presumably with your connivance, why become guilty of betraying the trust reposed in you by your credulous countrymen?

If you still think you have a chance to serve your country by remaining in the position in which you are placed, please move heaven and earth to stop the excesses now going on. If you cannot do that then at least show the present Government by unmistakable action that no self-respecting Indian can be a party to them. Remember, Sir, civilisation consists in Justice, Love and Mercy even to the enemies

"FORCE UNAVOIDABLE" SAYS HARILALBHAI.

Diwan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai in his letter to Mr. J. N. Mankar, Assistant Secretary of the League wrote in reply to the above as under:—

Mahableshwar,
25-5-1930

Dear Mr. Mankar,

The raids on Salt Depots appear to call for defensive measures and in so doing and in repulsing the attack of the adversary, force cannot be avoided, but steps will be taken to guard them well so that battles may be avoided.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) HARILAL DESABHAI DEASI.

No reply has yet been received from the Hon'ble B. V. Jadhav.
—F. P.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 20.

There has been practically no improvement in our market during the whole week and although prices have not declined much further the undertone is yet weak and confidence amongst the dealers has been shaken at the moment. Turnover during the week is considerably restricted and reports from consuming centres have been very discouraging. Owing to weak markets and continued slack demand, some of the important consuming districts such as Calcutta, Rangoon and others have sent instructions to their Agents in Bombay to cancel their orders wherever possible or to resell them at their account in Bombay which naturally brings further pressure of sales in the local market. In these circumstances dealers have been getting rather nervous and buyers have been inclined to buy only goods sufficient for their immediate requirements. The heavy decline in New York Cotton as a result of big slump in Stock Exchange over there, has also had a depressing effect in the local Cotton market and consequently in Yarns and business is almost at a stand-still owing to in all kinds of yarns. The future tendency is yet not very hopeful and if demand continues to remain slack for some further time it is quite probable that a further decline in prices may be experiencd.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is a limited demand for stock lots in some of which our dealers have to lose heavily. As for Forward deliveries there is no business.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained rather steady during the week and demand is moderate. There have been fairly large arrivals in almost all kinds of Japanese yarns but the sales in many cases are restricted on account of the strong Swadeshi Movement. Offtake is therefore limited and in some cases prices have also declined further.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The understone is yet weak due to continued absence of demand from almost all consuming districts although comparatively there are better sales in Southern India than anywhere else, in the country. Makers have been rather nervous and are eager to clear off their stocks even at lower rates. Forward business is rather hopeless at the present juncture.

INDIAN YARNS:

Stocks have been accumulating with many of our Mills particularly in Course counts and some of them show eagerness to dispose off the same if offers are placed before them at a fairly reasonable level of prices. Dealers however are not inclined to take any further risks in the present unsettled conditions of Trade and also due to the present political situation. Monsoon has made a fairly good start but it is too early to forecast anything about its future course. The serious decline in Cotton during the last many days has brought about a sudden lose of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers and buying therefore is very restricted and on a moderate scale only. The future course of the market seems rather uncertain but we do not expect a materai decline in prices for some time.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, June 20.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-14-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-10-0; Sago Flour, 1st qualiay Rs. 8-7-0; Sago Flour, Market quality Rs. 8-1-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali; small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 35-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Price Per lb.

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT."

—:o:—

Karachi, June 17.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Government Securieles:—

The prices on the whole have remained steady the 3½ p.c. paper fluctuating around 65 p.c. The 5 p.c. 1945-55 loan has advanced to Rs. 101/4 p.c. on investment buying. Locally business was confined to 6 p.c. issues with a large turnover in 6 p.c. 1932 bonds. The 5 p.c. 1929-47 is in demand.

The following are the quotations:—

3½ p.c. Govt. Paper Taxable		65-4
4 p.c. Conversion	„	90-8
4 p.c. 1934-37	„	99-8
4 p.c. 1960-70	„	76-3
4½ p.c. 1934	„	95-3
4½ p.c. 1955-60	„	86-12
5 p.c. 1935	„	97-8
5 p.c. 1929-47		95-6
5 p.c. 1939-44		96-4
5 p.c. 1933		100-3
5 p.c. 1945-55		101-4
6 p.c. 1930		100-4
6 p.c. 1931		101-4
6 p.c. 1932		102-6

Railway Shares:—

The business in this section continues to be restricted.

Electric Shares:—

The prices in this section have been well maintained. The Karachi Electrics have been done at Rs. 153/12 cum-dividend Hyderabad Electrics continue to be absorbed at Rs. 137/ while small parcels of Ajmers changed hands at par. The report of the Karachi Electric Suppy Corporation Ltd. is to hand and a final dividend of 5½ p.c. for the final half year making 10 p.c. for the full year is recommended.

The Hydro section has been quiet in sympathy with other market. We give below the gross income of the three companies for the month of May 1930 and for the eleven months of the current fiscal year ending 31st May 1930.

	May 1930
Tata Hydro	4,04,176
Andhra Valley	4,75,737
Tata Power	4,68,887

	Whole year ending June 1929	For 11 months ending 31 May 1930
Tata Hydro	41,07,933	45,28,823
Andhra Valley	49,09,808	51,28,838
Tata Pow[illegible]	[illegible]	1.684

The [illegible]es show satisfactory progress and we would reiterate the advisability of making purchases in the latter two at any further set back to be locked away for capital appreciation. The closing quotations being Tata Hydro Rs. 1170/, Andhra Valley Rs. 650/ and the Tata Power Rs. 550/.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	50-0-xd.
Sind Lighterage	135-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	73-0-
Karachi Electrics	153-12-0ed
Hyderabad Electrics	137-8-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-0-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	104-0-0
Karachi Flour Mill	150-0-0
India Flour Mill	100-0-0
Sentury Flour Mill	80-0-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, today:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices, Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavu lai Rub & Tea	8
Ceylon Rubber	23
Ceylon Planters	19
Clunes Estates	10
Cochin Rubber	20
Ella Tea	95
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Frocester Estates	30
Hatbawe Rubber	7-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	30
Indo-Malay Estates	11
Jambulande T. & Rub.	6-8
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	15
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	12
Lanka Rubber	43
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	17
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	26
North-Western Rub.	13-8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	15-8
Rubber Growers'	20
Saffragam T. & Rub.	90
Talgaswella Tea	25
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	32
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	33
Warriapolla Estate	10-8

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo R. 0.27½ Cents.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months, 2-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months, 2-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Tradje Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.

Silver:—Small business:—

Spot	15-13/16
Forward	15-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.

Bar Gold, Finc per oz. £4-5-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Quoted June-July £6-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Sellers June-July £14-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—

Sellers June-July £14-0-0.

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WHEN MAHATMAJI WAS FREE ON THE NAND HILLS.
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Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

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8-18-F

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Bohra Boy Defends National Flag.

RECEIVES LATHI BLOWS.

Ahmed Ali, a Bohra boy aged 11 years was admitted to the Congress Hospital on Sunday evening. He is a student of Kanji Master's School. He stated that on Friday last at about 4-30 he had joined a procession of students. He was carrying a national flag. When the procesion reached near Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall a policeman tried to snatch the national flag from his hand. Twice he refused to give up the flag but the third time the policeman succeeded in snatching it from him and threw it on the road. The policeman then gave a severe lathi blow to the boy on his leg and went away. Ahmed Ali was removed to his house by a Congress volunteer. He was treated at his house for two days but as his leg got swollen he was removed to the Congress Hospital. He is being treated now as an indoor patient.

TAKLI PROCESSION AT CHEMBUR.

—:o:—

Congress Secretary Arrested.

—:o:—

(From the publicity officer).

VILLE PARLE, June 21.

A Takli procession was organised this morning, men, women, and children joined in it. All of them plied Taklis. The procession started from Parle Camp at about 8 a.m. and went round the main roads of Parle. Children sang songs of Dharasana. Senapati Abdulla Sheth delivered a short speech during the procession. He stressed on the need of non-violence.

ANOTHER ARREST AT CHEMBUR.

An arrest was made to-day at Chembur of Mr. Vithal Narayan Purav, Secretary of the Thrombay Island Congress Committee, and successor of Mr. J. A. Alli, the Officer-in-charge of the Chembur Satyagraha Camp. He was an enthusiastic young local leader. He was taken to the Kurla Court and convicted under section 4 of the Ordinance. He was sentenced to 4 months' simple and Rs. 100/- fine or, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A public meeting of the people of Suburbs was held in the premises of the Parle Satyagraha Camp. The publicity Officer of the Camp spoke on the great awakening of the nation. He pointed out the significance o the salt raid at Dharasana.

To-morrow (Sunday) the volunteers will fetch water of the sea and manufacture salt.

FREE MEDICAL HELP.

Arrangements are being made to supply free medicines to the public of Parle at the Camp between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. everyday by the Maharashtra Vaidya Sangh.

MOTILALJI VISITS VILLE PARLE CAMP.

—:o:—

Result Of Picketing

—:o:—

(Through Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp).

VILLE PARLE, June 20.

As the result of picketing at the auction sale of toddy shop at Bandra Mamlatdar's office by lady volunteers of suburbs, out of 215 Mandwas only 84 were sold. Thus the total proceeds of sales for this year is about Rs. 8,000 only as compared to the sales about Rs. 55,000 of the year 1928-29.

The income arrived at by tapping of Toddy trees during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 97,000 while this year it falls below Rs. 27,000 Thus the Government has suffered heavily on the whole to the extent of Rs. 70,000.

TODDY SHOPS CLOSE DOWN

As the result of the picketing of Toddy shop in Ville Parle by lady volunteers, all the seven shops have come to a standstill. A meeting of lady picketers of suburbs will be held in the Parle Camp premises on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Yesterday a fire took place near the Satyagraha Camp in the early morning when the volunteers went to the scene and did their bit. They phoned the police of Bandra and Andheri but there was no response.

PANDIT NEHRU'S VISIT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru visited Parle camp yesterday evening at 7 p.m. People were gathered in thousands to steal a sight of Panditji and to hear his inspiring message. Panditji went round and saw the camp. Sheth Abdulla gave him a warm welcome in a few words, also Sjt. G. B. Trivedi welcomed Panditji on behalf of the suburbs. The Secretary of the camp gave an idea of the work done by the camp. Then Motilalji expressed his entire satisfaction with the camp. He said that the camp was not only a war camp but the mixture of a war camp and an Ashram. Here he saw the united communities of Maharashtra and Gujarat. He also thanked and blessed the lady volunteers for their picketing work.

"SAT SRI AKAL."

—:o:—

Sikh Volunteer's Reply To Blows.

AKALI JATHA'S STAND.

The president of the Akali Dal Bombay in a statement to the Press says:—

"With shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" and Mahatmaji ki jai," the Akali Jatha under the leadership of Sardar Pratap Singh and the Akali ladies Jatha under the leadership of Shrimathi Harnam Kaur started from their headquarters in Frere Road and marched to the Esplanade Maidan to participate in the general rally of volunteers to salute Pandit Motilal Nehru.

SIKH WOMEN'S FORTITUDE.

As soon as the Jathas reached the Maidan, the police charged the jathas, including the ladies. The charge was withstood by the Jathas courageously. One of the ladies received beating and is lying in the Congress Hospital. The other ladies also received injuries. The Police repeatedly ordered the Jathas to move away but they stood like solid rock receiving all the beating patiently.

HITS ON THE NOSE.

Sirdar Pratap Singh received heavy blows on the head and nose. Baba Lal Singa Bedi and Sirdar Nihal Singh were severely injured and were removed to the Congress Hospital.

Not one of the ladies as well as members of Akali Jatha would leave the maidan till they had given the salute to the Congress President which they did at 9 a.m. and thereafter forming a procession passed through Hornby Road and returned to their Headquarters.

VICE-CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Mr. Khandwala, Vice-captain of the National Militia lying in the Congress Hospital in a statement says:

While I was protecting Mr. Iyer who had fallen down as a result of lathi blows, several police constables rained indiscriminate blows on my neck and back. A sergeant came and gave a sharp cut on my neck with the stick he was carrying and an officer in Khaki uniform snatched my bugle from my neck with such force that the rope gave away. I lifted Mr. Iyer and put him in the car of a Parsi gentleman and took him to the hospital.

Bombs Thrown At Canja Shop.

—:o:—

BARISAL, June 20.

Four bombs believed to be locally prepared were thrown at a Ganja shop situated in Nalchiti Bazar, an important mart in the Sardar sub-division, on June 18. The bombs made holes in the corrugated walls of the shop and damaged wooden furniture. A salesman who was sleeping in the adojning room escaped after sustaining slight injuries. The Ganja shop along with the liquor shops of the place was being picketed by Congress volunteers for some time past. Seven volunteers have been arrested.—A. P.

ESPLANADE VICTIMS PROGRESSING.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 22

The report from the Congress hospital shows that the wounded patients are progressing satisfactorily. All of them are anxious to get out as quickly as possible and get into the fray again. Several of them were seen remonstrating with the Doctors that they must be allowed to join to-day's procession. They were told that they could not be discharged before they were perfectly well and that is true Satyagrahis they must put themselves under hospital discipline.—Free Press.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

TO BE HELD ON NEXT SATURDAY.

To consider the question of boycott of schools and colleges and the steps to be taken by the students of Bombay for the purposes of helping the present Congress movement, a Conference of Bombay students will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th instant. A Reception Committee with Mrs. Hansa Mehta as Chairman and Miss Freny Bhesania, Mr. S. N. Kapoor and Mr. N. S. Mankikar as Secretaries has been formed. The membership of the Reception Committee is open to any student paying rupee one and the delegates' fee is kept at annas four only.

The Subjects Committee consisting of at least two delegates from each college and school will be formed to draft the resolutions for the consideration of the open session of the Conference. Place, time and the name of the President of the Conference will be announced later on. For further particulars enquiries should be addressed to the Secretaries at the Youth League Offices, Madon Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

"GARHWAL DAY" PROCESSION ABANDONED.

—:o:—

Rain Helps Police.

"The rains have done our work" remarked a Police Sergeant to a "Chronicle" representative.

Exciting developments were expected as a result of the Congress Committee's decision to defy the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting the "Garhwal Day" procession on Sunday afternoon. Undeterred by the torrential rains that had continued throughout the day the Congress volunteers, and the volunteers of the different corps in the city as also large number of the people assembled in the Congress House determined to take out the procession at all costs.

Crowds of spectators also thronged in the vicinity of the Congress House.

The Congress authorities, however, were not agreeable to put the procession to the great inconvenience of standing or squatting on the flooded road, till midnight or later. They, however, decided to drop the procession.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Though the procession was due to start at 4-30 p. m., the police began to arrive as early as 3 p. m. A strong batch under a number of sergeants was posted at the junction of Lamington Road, and the other roads leading to the Congress House were similarly guarded by police.

A Reserve police forces and a regiment of British soldiers were kept ready at the Lamington Road Police Station, two furlongs away. The Police Commissioner Mr. Healey, some military officers, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, and a couple of other Presidency Magistrates were also present at the police station.

Police were also posted at Girgaon, Thakurdwar, Dhobi Talao and other important points on the route announced for the process-

NATIONAL FIGHT AND STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal To Address.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Congress will address the students of Bombay today (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Madhav Baugh. All students are requested to attend the meeting without fail.

Motilalji To Meet Millowners.

—:o:—

We are reliably informed that Pandit Motilalji will hold a conference to-day in Bombay with the millowners of Ahmedabad and Bombay.

DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA AT RIALTO

—:o:—

"Devadasi" Running For Second Week.

"Devadasi" which is running for the second week at the Rialto is drawing crowded houses. The management have added one more attraction, Prof. B. R. Deodhar's Indian Orchestra in addition to the dance of Miss Zubeida which is much appreciated. Miss Zubeida's dance and the Indian Orchestra are provided during the first 3-30 and the last 10 o'clock shows only.

BOY OF 16 ARRESTED

—:o:—

BALASORE, June 19

Nityananda Mahapatra, a boy of 16 who gave up his studies to join the Satyagraha movement from Bhadrak has also been arrested under Section 117 I.P.C. Several other arrests have also been made from Bhadrak under the Salt Act.—Free Press.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

—:o:—

OKARA, June 19

Police raided to-day the local Gandhi Lungar, demolished it and carried away everything found there. It is stated that the volunteers offered Satyagraha.

About 15 Congress workers were arrested, prominent among them being S. Kartar Singh, General Secretary, District Congress Committee, L. Madan Lal, Dictator, War Cuoncil", and Mr. Devki Nandan, Secretary, Students' Union.—Free Press.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEALERS' HARTAL.

—:o:—

Bombay Sports Dealers closed their shops on Saturday as a protest against the excesses of the police towards the volunteers and the public on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday.

The following firms closed their shops:—

Parekh Bros., Nadkarni & Co., Dodhy and Sons, Bombay Sports Depot, Pioneer Sports Depot, Ltd., Wellington Sports Depot, Masurekars Sports Depot.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PRESENT POLITICAL FIGHT.

Under the auspices of Bhatia Mitra Mandal a public meeting of Bhatia women will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. in the hall of Mr. Damodar Anandji's house, Bazargate Street.

SAKLATVALA ELECTION FUND.

B. F. Bharucha writes:—

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha Rs. 1,111 was realized from donations and tickets. In response to the appeal of Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, the "Bombay Chronicle" received about Rs. 1400. £70 were cabled to Mr. Shapurji last week; and £115 on the 20th. The total receipts come to Rs. 2511 and the cost of the T.T.'s is Rs. 25-8. Thanks to donors and co-workers.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tramwaymen's Union will be held on Friday, at 6 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Joshi.

SUPPORT SWADESHI.

A meeting of Commerce Graduates of Bombay University will be held on Thursday to express their sympathy with the Swadeshi Movment and to protest against the present repressive policy of Government. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has consented to preside.

TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION

The annual general meeting of the Tramwaymen's Union will be held on Friday, the 27th June, 1930 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Joshi.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

All the Sevikas are requested to meet at the Congress House at 2 p.m. to-day (Monday). The further programme of work will be explained to them.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The conference of the Fazindars, owners of liquor and toddy shops which was to be held on Sunday the 22nd at the Madrasee Co-operative Building was postponed due to heavy rain. The same Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at Dhuru Hall (near Tilak Bridge) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

FREE COTS TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

The Bombay Jaliwala Association has given free to the Congress Hospital one dozon Folding Cots.

INDIAN WOOLEN GOODS.

—:o:—

Warning To Public.

The General Manager, Indian Woolen Mills, writes:—

"An incident is reported to us which we give below in the interest of the national Swadeshi movement as well as for the information to the public:

Some lady picketers were picketing a shop where woollen goods of foreign manufacture were being sold. The merchant in order to evade the picketing informed the picketers that woolen goods of good quality were not being manufactured in India and therefore picketing on sale of foreign woollen goods was not necessary. These lady picketers visited our stall at the Madhav Baug Swadeshi Exhibition and were surprised to see woollen goods of first class quality being manufactured in India. At the request of the lady picketers, our representative gave them the names and addresses where pure swadeshi woollen good, manufactured in India, under Indian management, Indian supervision and with Indian capital can be obtained.

These lady picketers' report, however, shows some of the methods adopted by some dealers in foreign goods and should prove as eye-opener for the picketers as well as the public.

We trust the Bombay Boycott Committee and the Desha Sevika Sangha will take serious notice of this incident."

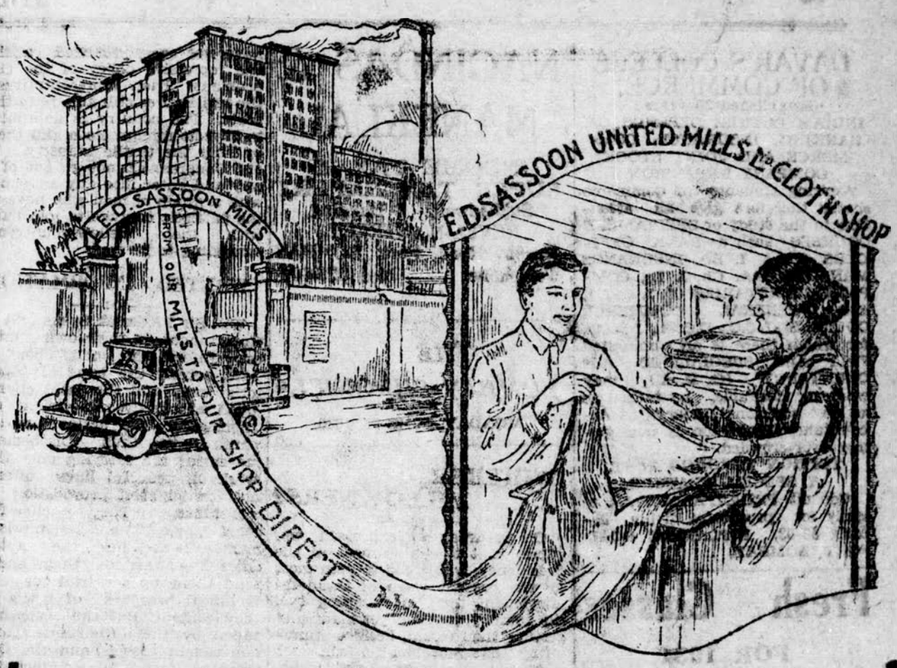
LATE MR. VAIDYA.

—:o:—

Masonic Funeral Lodge Service.

A Funeral Lodge Service in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. D. L. Vaidya was held on Saturday evening in Lodge "Islam" when a large number of distinguished Masons assembled to pay their last respect to the departed Brother. After the usual Funeral service Rt. Wor. Bro. A. A. Chitre in his funeral oration gave a brief history of the Masonic activities of the Rt. Wor. Bro. D. L. Vaidya, and said Bro. Vaidya was one of the oldest Solicitors of Bombay having joined Messrs. Captain and Vaidya in 1897 of which he continued to be a partner until his death. Continuing, Rt. Hon. Bro. Chitre said, "Mr. Vaidya was liked by all, respected both by the Bench and the Bar and he, with his ever genial service, was a familiar figure in the High Court. His loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and relations."

The meeting terminated after singing a funeral hym followed by prayer by the Chaplain of the Lodge.



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CRACKERS AND CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

20 Men Arrested As Sequel To Explosion.

SHEIKPURA INCIDENT.

SHEIKHPURA, June 20

Two crackers, it is stated, exploded, early this morning, in a house situated in the deserted part of the town.

The house, it is understood, was rented only yesterday by a young man whose trace could not be found.

As a sequel to the incident, the police raided the Congress Office and arrested 20 Congress workers. —Free Press.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, June 22.

The depression in the north-east Arabian Sea persists and monsoon continues vigorous all along the West Coast of the Peninsula. It has also been active in Bombay, Deccan, and North Madras Coast. Bay monsoon has been strong in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and fairly active in Bihar, Assam, and Lower Burma. Consequent on the activity of seasonal low pressure over North West India, there have also been scattered falls in central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central India, Southwest Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Maymyo three inches, Akyab Toungoo, and Amherst Two: Ova one and a half; Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu three quarters; Cherrapunji thirteen; Cox's Baaazr six; Shillong two; Silchar, Narayanganj and Bogra one and a half; Calcutta, Dinagpur and Chalbasa one; Burdwan three quarters; Seoni and Meerut one and a half, Bareilly and Dalhousie one; Ambala three quarters; Mahabaleshwar five; Ratnagiri four; Bombay three: Mangalore and Calicut two: Marmagoa and Nellore one and a half and Belgaum and Cochin three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease along and near the West Himalayas increase in Bengal and North Deccan and extension into Gujarat, central parts of the country and along the frontier.—A. P.

KILLED BY A BRICK.

—:o:—

Labourer's Accidental Death.

A young Hindu labourer died on Saturday evening as a result of injuries he received by the fall of a brick on his forehead. Tickla aged 20 years employed on the New Central Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was passing out of a partly built room at 1 p.m. on Saturday. While he was coming out of a doorway a red brick fell upon his forehead from a distance of about 30 feet on account of which he was badly injured. He was treated by a doctor who advised him to go to some hospital but he declined to do so saying that he was feeling better. His condition grew worse in the evening and another doctor on Lamington Road attended to him. But, however his condition became still worse and he succumbed to his injury at 7 p.m.

"GLORY OF INDIA" AT WEST END.

—:o:—

This long-awaited production of Mr. Jayantilal Desai at the Ranjit's Studio's featuring Miss Sultana, one of the Talmadge sisters of Indian himand and Mr. Inamdar, is released this week at West End.

This is a picture depicting the incidents in the Asoka period when the Gupta Kings were ruling India.

In those days there existed a clan named duns to put down the sovereignty of the Gupta King, who was much loved by the subjects. Even among the Huns, there were men with patriotism. Among them a young Prince named Anand happened to be in the bad books of this clan, because of his love for the country and the subjects. This noble youth was hounded from corner to corner and at last he took refuge in the bed room of a young beautiful daughter of a rich merchant named Karuna belonging to the rival Gupta-clan. Though he entered her bed-chambers in an unusual hour, the moment he pleaded for protection, he was sheltered by her believing as she did in "Protection of the Oppressed."

But both being young, this unusual meeting resulted in "Love at first sight." But she would not, he being a Hun.

How the clans were united and how India had its "Glory"—retained, can be seen in the picture.

This is one of the special superproductions of Ranjit's who have been striving to bring out as many good pictures as possible.

HOSIERY MERCHANTS CONDEMN LATHI RAJ.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association held on Saturday:

"That this meeting records its its emphatic protest against the assaults committed by the Police in Bombay to-day on Satyagrahi volunteers and cityzens, and young students and deprecates this highhandedness of the Police. This meeting further congratulates those men, women and students injured to-day and as a protest against the step taken by the Police, resolves to suspend all business to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930.

WHITHER, MILLOWNERS?

—:o:—

On Saturday we expressed our regret that the millowners in the Presidency, who stood to gain most by the present wave of Swadeshi movement, that is sweeping over the country, had not yet made any gesture that would, besides stimulating that movement, win for them the confidence of the public, and we urged them to avail themselves of the opportuntiy afforded by the presence of the Acting President of the Indian National Congress in Bombay to give tangible proof of their sympathy with "the resurgence of national aspirations". We now understand that negotiations are proceeding with the Congress authorities on the one hand and the Bombay millowners on the other with a view to arriving at all understanding that would be satisfactory both to the country and the industry and that a deputation of Ahmedabad millowners will arrive in Bombay to-day to participate in the negotiations. The main object of these negotiations is to secure the support of the Congress to a reasonable arrangement regarding the price of Swadeshi cloth. What, then, is a reasonable arrangement? We shall answer that question by saying that it should be a national arrangement. The Congress, to-day, has only one supreme end in view: it is to win freedom immediately. Any arrangement that it enters into with any public body must primarily subserve this end. Thus the millowners cannot, in reason, expect support from the Congress to an arrangement which does not secure the immediate and complete boycott of foreign cloth and the satisfaction of the national demand for substance of independence.

The success of the boycott of foreign cloth depends largely on the level of prices of Swadeshi mill cloth. In our article on Saturday we appealed to the millowners not to show themselves lacking in patriotism by refusing to bear a little sacrifice for the sake of the country—the sacrifice namely, of not raising the prices of cloth. Apart from the call of the country, the economic situation is such to-day as to make any increase in the price unjustifiable. Not only are cotton prices low but the prices of foreign cloth have fallen considerably and there is reason to expect that they will fall further with the growth of the Swadeshi movement. The bulk of the people are poor and their purchasing power is scandalously low. If the millowners are so short-sighted as to exploit the patriotism of the people by raising prices, they will be driving a large number of the poor, altogether against their will, to purchase foreign cloth. All things considered we adhere to our view that the greatest service which the millowners can render to themselves as well as the country is to announce their decision that, at least for six months, they will not raise the price of cloth. Such a declaration will have a magical effect in winning for them, the confidence of the public and thus stimulating the demand for Swadeshi mill cloth from all parts of the country. We trust Pundit Motilal and his colleagues will press this point during their negotiations with the millowners and that, in any case, before bespeaking the support of the Congress to any other arrangement with the millowners, they will have it examined by a committee of businessmen not directly interested in the textile industry.

We most earnestly urge this consideration because the success of the Swadeshi movement in respect of cloth depends entirely on the complete absence of the slightest suspicion of profiteering that may subsequently be revealed if all the aspects of the question are not now fully and properly examined. There is, of course, no danger of the disastrous folly of the Partition days profiteering being repeated. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. We have also no doubt that one vital term of an agreement between the Congress and the millowners will be an undertaking on behalf of the latter that not only will they not do anything that will hamper the national movement but that they will, on the contrary, actively support it in every way possible. Hitherto the Bombay millowners have given no tangible proof of their support of the national movement. They have not even protested against the repressive policy of the Government. Their representatives in the legislatures still adhere to their seats. The country is determined to boycott foreign cloth and thereby help the textile industry but the Congress cannot go out of its way and enter into any agreement with a group of men who have not the patriotic courage to join hands with their fellow-countrymen struggling to be free.

WANTED INFORMATION.

—:o:—

Will Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government, in their own interest, inform the public about the idea behind the issue of Magisterial bans and the lathi charges upon absolutely non-violent gatherings? The active participants in the Civil Disobedience movement are carrying on their work on peaceful lines offering not the slightest provocation or resistance. They cheerfully court arrest and imprisonment. It is for the authorities to arrest them and to send them up for trial for the technical breaches of the law they commit. But the measures taken by the authorities against non-violent crowds and the Congress volunteers are conducted in a manner which would lead a person ignorant of the true situation in India to believe that the British Government were waging a fight against an armed force that was violently attacking them. What was the point in issuing the amazing order prohibiting the Congress volunteers from drilling or marching in formation on the Azad Maidan? The Congress volunteers have, during the last several weeks when Bombay has organised mammoth meetings and processions without the slightest injury to any citizen and without the least disturbance of public peace, distinguished themselves as an orderly well-disciplined body, able to control traffic in case of necessity and to conduct their movement in a dignified and responsible manner. As an organised body they have to drill in some suitable public place and they have been doing so on the Azad Maidan for a number of times, without the public being particularly aware that they were drilling opposite Bori Bunder. How is it that it was suddenly discovered that their peaceful evolutions there were likely to disturb public peace? We shall say nothing of the untenable plea for the Magisterial ban in the mention the order makes of the proximity of the Indian Infantry lines to the Azad Maidan! The Government of Bombay, after Mr. Haig's visit, appear to have been seized with panicky nervousness and are evidently making efforts to carry out the orders from Simla. Let us mention here another significant point. Mr. Healy, Bombay's Police Chief, made it known, when he took over his duties from Sir Patrick Kelly, that he would not allow lathi charges on non-violent persons. Can he adequately explain what has led him to abandon this humane and civilised policy—apart, of course, from Mr. Haig's visit? Or does he think that the section of the Police Act, to which he referred when interviewed regarding the lathi charges, has no room in it for the humane and civilized exercise by the police of their duties?

THE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has elicited the views of the European business community in Bombay in regard to the present repressive policy of Government. In a letter to Mr. Abercrombie, the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, he requested a reply to the following question: "What do the European residents of Bombay think and what do they feel about the present political situation and the means adopted by Government to deal with it and the correct method of handling it?" The reply from the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, although it expresses no opinion regarding "the methods adopted by Government to deal with the present political situation", makes it abundantly clear that the Committee of the British Chamber "have, as a result of the recent troubles, in no way changed their view that they have every sympathy with all reasonable aspirations of Indians towards obtaining a suitable form of responsible Government." Much depends, of course, on what is meant by "reasonable". Mr. Abercrombie lays emphasis in the later portion of his reply on the fact that the Committees of both the Bombay Branch of the European Association and the Chamber of Commerce "find no difficulty in endorsing the conclusion reached in the statement recently issued over the signatures of prominent Indians whose patriotism cannot be questioned." The Committees agree with the suggestion in this statement that "it behoves both sides to do everything in their power to secure peace with honour." The concrete proposal made in the statement was that "simultaneously with the calling off of the Civil Disobedience movement there should be an amnesty to political prisoners not guilty of violent crime, and the definition of the purpose of the Round Table Conference should be the evolution of a Self-governing Dominion Constitution with safeguards for the transition period." It is gratifying that the European business community in Bombay realises that there is something wrong in the policy of repression on which Government have embarked. It should be its immediate duty then to ask Government to abandon this policy as it will never create the "right atmosphere" for consideration of the Indian problem, upon which Mr. Abercrombie's reply rightly insists. The cordial relations between the European and Indian business communities in Bombay, to which the letter refers, have no chance of being strained, if the European community makes it absolutely clear that it is against repression.

WHY NO INQUIRY?

—:o:—

The verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest on the victims of the Bhendi Bazar tragedy that the deaths were due to firing by the police, which was not justifiable, makes it all the more imperative for Government to institute immediately a public inquiry into the tragic incidents at Bhendi Bazar, of May 26. The inquiry must be held by a Committee in which the public have confidence, as we suggested repeatedly in these columns. The dismissal from service of the European sergeant whose precipitate action caused a quarrel over a dog to develop into a tragedy, causing the loss of a number of lives, cannot be considered the last word on the subject. Government only add to their difficulties by their refusal so far to accede to the public demand for a Committee of inquiry.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

(BY ?.)

Lady Lawson is wonderful. She lived alone with twelve or fifteen servants and four miles away from Lahore "during the Amritsar rising." Yet when she saw signs of growing insolence among servants she neither screamed nor fainted. On the other hand, she proceeded to go through a process of rapid temperamental evolution: Fair, firm—snappy, ending finally in being slappy at the expense of the cook. And there was peace. Her Empire in the little bungalow was safe.

* * * * *

Now she would like to "take a hand in dealing with the growing insolence of Indians." She would save the British Empire in India by the method she adopted in her bungalow—the final slap being intended for Mahatmaji. She knows what is needed by "a kind of instinct". You see, she "had two grand-fathers and two grand-mothers who went through the Indian Mutiny"! Isn't there something to the effect that it takes three generations to make a gentleman—or a lady?

* * * * *

Mrs. Halliday strongly protests against Indian women pledged to non-violence being subjected to assaults. She mustn't say such things. She ought to know that "Law and Order" are no respectors of persons or pledges.

* * * * *

Lord Irwin says that it is very difficult to live up to one's telegraphic address. While Pandit Motilalji is of the opinion that one's address, telegraphic or postal, is almost impossible. Both correct. One is a confession, the other is dispensation.

* * * * *

Lord Rothermere has for once blundered into the truth: "The East has different ideals from the West." For illustrations, I refer you to Lord Rothermere's articles on India and the incidents on the Esplanade the other day. But this is a very oblique compliment by his Lordship, to his Christianity which is of the East. Or, has he, after all, disowned it?

* * * * *

Mrs. William Graham believes that the women of Britain could compel fairplay and justice for India. Women of Britain can compel anything but "fairplay and justice for India." For, India is already suffering from a surfeit of "fair play and justice." She has got these not only to her heart's but also to her head's content.

* * * * *

I cannot help fearing that although the wife of a Minister, she is not on speaking terms with Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Any way, supposing that her seditious suggestion implied in her remark is correct, how is she going to "compel"? If she were to start picketing—but I beg your pardon, I had completely forgotten.

AN INTERLUDE IN INDIA.

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

(BY JAMES VAN SHYKE.)

India had always seemed to me a land of mystery; a country of the unknown-another world, something different and something very strange. But all the glamour of a new interlude in a visit to this country ceased to exist in my mind fifteen minutes after I first set foot upon the soil of India about ten days ago. From the docking place of my steamer in the Hooghly River to the hotel I passed the Dharmatula and other sections and from the ghari I saw the people. Pictures did not lie when they told me a story of the inhabitants of India; of the pen pictures of this vast land I cannot say the same.

ANTICIPATIONS.

There was unrest in India. I first heard about the possibilities of this situation while a staff reporter on the "China Press" in old Shanghai. A fellow-scribe on the court and police beats of this metropolis of China would always tell me—and this was six months ago—that "things would happen in India". He had little need to tell me to come if I wanted to see something to interest the sometimes hard crusted soul and tearless eyes of a journeyman reporter. I would come. I did come But it was not only because of the excitement I surmised would be found here. The Creator of the Universe placed India in my path on a globe-girdling voyage. Hence I found myself in India where I am to-day. But now I have crossed the wide expanse of land, passed under some hilly ranges, spanned numerous streams and rivers, seen the wastelands and the fertily cultivated soil; in my journey via rail across Great India my face was bathed in the hottest air I ever hope to find. Surely at times it seemed as though one great oven of this great country was opened and pouring forth steam so hot that ordinary persons would be suffocated by its powers. But for all that I arrived in Bombay.

The Editor of the "Chronicle" of Bombay asked me for an article on India, or about its people: he wanted nothing about the other far-off lands to which I have been; he cared little, at this time, for editorial copy on life in America or on subjects which I could write upon. The people, I was informed by him, were interested in only the situation at the present time. Hence the audience to which the "Chronicle" appeals would care only for something about themselves or one of their kind.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

I thought of my trip to Bombay from Calcutta by train. I understood how thoroughly the people here knew of the things I saw, and much more of the things even reportorial eyes might miss on an initial trip of the same kind. In a word I realized that to tell them of how the people ate their breakfasts or sold their wares would perhaps not appeal. But on second thought I wondered what the people of India, or at least the readers of the "Chronicle" of Bombay would think about how an unbiassed foreigner looked at them. Since the early days of history, since the rise of people and all along until the untimate fall of some of those people, living together in a jurisdiction which we now call a nation, the opinions of "rank outsiders", as it were, have always been solicited by the wise. A friend can more readily tell a person while walking along the street about his personal appearance than the person himself.

The eyes which I cast upon the people, the soil and the customs to be found, found things fresh to look at. I had never seen this actually before. I had seen many travelogue pictures and moving pictures, but even this was shaded by the real thing.

I found it a relief to find so many Indians who could speak English and hence my ability to talk to them on a common footing caused me to draw a contrast with things in the Far East where a minority of the people—the local people—spoke English. Not only that but I also learned that here in India the local people will in many cases speak English well fluently.

This article I have limited to one thousand words and hence space alone prevents me from telling of many things I would

(Continued on page 8.)

BOYCOTT THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

A LIBERAL SPEAKS OUT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a strange irony of fate that I who at one time was an enhusiastic upholder of the Round Table Conference should now find myself unable to support it. As long as I felt that a peaceful solution of the Indian problem, consistent with our national dignity and self-respect, could be secured through the Conference, I did all that lay in my humble power to bring about its success. But recent events have driven me to the conclusion that in the present circumstances it is the bounden duty of patriotic Indians to keep aloof from the Conference.

One may disagree with Mahatma Gandhi's politics, as I do, but it is bare honesty to admit that he is the idol of the nation. There are many eminent men in India, but there is only one Gandhi. He is India's representative before the world. He is the one man in India who evokes in millions of Indians, men as well as women, feelings of love and fearlessness, service and sacrifice and elevates them to a higher plane of consciousness. Truly he is the beloved of the people. He is the symbol of the national urge for freedom. With Gandhiji in internment, in other words, in solitary confinement, can an Indian have the heart to go to London to participate in the Conference? We vindicated our national self-respect at the time of the Simon Commission, are we going to pocket it on this occasion? Not only Mahatma Gandhi is in internment, but hundreds and hundreds of patriots are in jails. There are not a few who are being treated in hospitals for injuries received during the present campaign. Their crime has been the love of the Motherland and the burning desire to win her freedom. Their methods may be open to objection of one kind or another, but their patriotism is above reproach. Has India the heart to send her representatives to London for the purpose of negotiation while Mahatmaji and other patriots are in confinement behind prison here? There can be only one answer to this question and that is a decisive and emphatic "No".

As is well known, the eyes of the civilized world at the moment are turned towards India, the presence of foreign journalists in the country is positive proof of this fact. The free nations of the world, I am confident, will not be able to understand how a nation can send its representative to London in the existing unhappy conditions. Furthermore, the world knows Gandhi as it knows no other Indian. What will it say of us if we go to the Conference leaving the mightiest and saintliest living Indian in confinement? I am not sure if the English people themselves will not despise us for our unthinkable weakness. An English member of Parliament—a friend writes to me from London—while discussing the present Indian situation exclaimed "Thank God, Indians are showing some guts."

It passes my comprehension why Government is holding the Conference without fulfilling the conditions which alone can bring success. They seem to have forgotten the lesson of the Simon Commission. Well, if they so will it, the Conference will be held, but it will be another farce. India will have nothing to do with it.

The time has come when every town in the country should declare that (1) the release of Mahatmaji and other political prisoners, (2) the repeal of Ordinances and the abandonment of the policy of repression, and (3) an authoritative statement that a Dominion Constitution suited to India will be framed at the Conference are the essential conditions of India's participation in it. If Government are unwilling to satisfy public opinion, we should proclaim to the world that we have no confidence in this Conference, and we do not want it. We should set up such an agitation against the Conference as will arrest the attention of the world. This agitation will go on and even an Ordinance will not be able to stop it.—Yours, etc.,

(MUNSHI) ISWAR SARAN.
6, Edmonstone Road,
Allahabad.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

British Women on Repression.

The Women's Conference held in London under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League passed a resolution "viewing with concern the increasing dependence of British administration on methods endangering life and liberty of Indians." The resolution, unanimous as it was, derives added significance from the fact that the Conference was attended by representatives of Conservative women's organisations. We naturally appreciate the spirit of human fellow-feeling that has prompted these sympathetic women led by the wife of a Cabinet Minister to protest against repression in India. But it is a tragic irony that within twenty-four hours of the passing of that resolution by British women, Bombay witnessed a lathi charge on the Esplanade in which fifteen women received injuries, seven of whom are being treated in the Congress Hospital.

Britain and India.

Lord Rothermere says in his famous "4 shillings in the pound" article, "Without the profits which Great Britain draws from her commerce with India, the most ruthless Chancellor of the Exchequer would be unable to raise enough revenue to provide old age pensions, unemployment relief, education grants", and so on. "These advantages are unparalleled", for "the only reason" that India provides "the greatest overseas market for our manufactured products." The loss of India, therefore, would be, as Lord Rothermere italicises, "the end of Britain as a Great Power." Could there be a more candid confession of the 'raison d'etre' of British domination in India? And to remove any lingering doubts about it, a kind of footnote to the noble Lord's article was issued the other day from the Government Press. India means to Lord Rothermere and his ilk nothing except a milch-cow to feed the old, the unemployed, the young, indeed "every man and woman of Great Britain."

Lathi or Apology?

Lord Rothermere puts the whole position with graphic frankness when he says "to us India is not far from being our all in all." "Our all in all"! It is this sense of possession that governs the relationship between Britain and India. But if India protests against being regarded as Britain's insurance against possible economic and social ills, if her men and women claim that they owe to India as much as Lord Rothermere and other Britons owe to Britain, then the answer is a series of Viceregal Ordinances re-inforced by lathi and baton charges on non-violent men and women. They complain that Indians have no faith in British intentions and promises while all the time "the resurgence of India's national aspirations" is being repressed. A little self-introspection would have suggested the moral necessity of an apology to India. But that, according to Lord Rothermere, is "soft-headedness."

Hard Job.

Dr. Hopker Aschoff, a leader of the Democrats in the Reichstag, who succeeds Dr. Moldenhauer as the Minister of France, will have a hard time of it getting through the arduous work he has undertaken of pulling the finances of the Reich out of an extremely unsatisfactory position. He has consented to take office on the condition that he is assured of a free hand in putting down expenditure. But his difficulty is that if he proposes reduction in salaries and in the annual outlay on social welfare schemes he may have the support of the Right, but all the groups of the Left will be united in hounding him out of office. If he proposes reduction in the defence requirements of the country or an increase in the income-tax or proposes to levy a tax on bachelors and spinsters he will find the Conservative elements in the Reichstag leagued against him. It is only through a compromise between the Centre Party and the Left that increase of taxation can be secured, but there is no possibility that the Reichstag will agree to further reduction of salaries of public servants.

A Thought for the Day.

"The Government, great and mighty though it is, will have to bend before this irresistible force. No Government can possibly withstand the bloodless opposition of a whole nation."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

"India Is Our All In All."

THEREFORE BRITAIN MUST HOLD HER IN BONDAGE.

Lord Rothermere's Bread & Butter Politics.

A SERIES OF LIBELS ON INDIA.

The following article by Lord Rothermere appears in "Daily Mail" of June 3:—

Among all the great nations of the world the British are the most ignorant of work-a-day bread-and-butter economics. Foolish people in Great Britain talk about the evacuation of India as if it would make no more difference to the prosperity of our Empire than the abandonment of British Guiana.

They do not realise that the step they so lightly contemplate would be "the end of Britain as a Great Power." Their hazy minds are incapable of understanding that the loss of India would bring immediate economic ruin to Great Britain; that instead of close on two million unemployed we should have four or five million, for whom no relief could be provided, and who would soon be faced with sheer starvation.

"OUR BEST MARKET."

The sloppy-minded sentimentalists whose weak good nature favours a feeble surrender to Indian agitation have no conception of the inevitable economic results of the policy they preach. The shrinkage of British prosperity that has already begun is largely due to the fact that competing countries like Japan are driving us out of the Indian market, in which we were once supreme.

It is still far away the largest consumer of British exports, and our imports from there are second only to those from the United States.

Without the profits which Great Britain draws from her commerce with India the most ruthless Chancellor of the Exchequer would be unable to raise enough revenue to provide old-age pensions, unemployment relief, education grants, and all the other State allowances which are regarded by their beneficiaries in Great Britain as part of the automatic routine of existence.

These advantages are unparalelled in any other nation, and the only reason we are able to afford them is that we have hitherto found the greatest overseas market for our manufactured products among the 320,000,000 people of India.

At least four shillings in the pound of the income of every man and woman in Great Britain is drawn, directly or indirectly, from our connection with India. British interests in that great Dependency are so enormous and diverse that they underpin our national prosperity at every point. From the presidents of great commercial corporations down to the charwomen who scrub out their offices, every individual in Great Britain would be a great deal poorer if we allowed the long-standing trade ties between Britain and India to be broken by surrendering our authority there to a handful of mischievous native agitators.

It is due to British capital and enterprise that India is developed, industrially and commercially, far beyond the Asiatic territories of the French or Dutch. Great cities like Bombay and Calcutta have reached the European level in their manufacturing equipment. British investment has built 40,000 miles of railways in India, which carry annually 623,000,000 passengers.

"PARALYSIS."

It is in many hundreds of millions of pounds that one must count the capital which has gone to establish the great shipping lines of India, her banks and insurance companies, her collieries and ironworks, jute, cotton, woollen and paper mills, and has created the coffee plantations, tea gardens, and wheatfields which supply so much of Europe's requirements in these articles of food. If the economic unity of the British Empire is ever to be achieved, India is an absolutely essential ingredient of it. To amputate India from Britain would have the same paralysing effect as the loss of the Austrian provinces has had upon Vienna. The commercial organisation of Britain would soon be like the shrivelled, worthless kernel of t nut, rattling inside a shell too large for it.

Whose interests could this conceivably serve? Not those of the people of Britain, to whom it would mean ruin, nor those of the people of India who would find themselves thereby plunged into famine, anarchy, and civil war. The soft-hearted, soft-headed persons in Great Britain who are urging us to give up India would be the loudest in their lamentation of the disasters inevitably and immediately following on such folly.

It is one of the most dangerous defects of our democratic Government that it keeps the supreme responsibility for India in the hands of men completely ignorant of the psychology of Eastern peoples. To imagine that the institutions which serve a small European country, accustomed for centuries to self-government, will prove equally efficient when transplanted to a vast Asiatic sub-continent, inhabited by people of many different races, religious, and languages, is a most dangerous delusion.

WHAT HOME RULE MEANS.

At the risk of being tedious I must define what the grant of Dominion Home Rule, for which the Indian Nationalists are clamouring, would imply. It would mean the immediate transfer to India of control over her relations with all foreign countries and of the right to maintain an Ambassador to the Soviet Government at Moscow, with which the leaders of the Nationalists have such close associations. It would place the Indian Army under the supreme command of anti-British politicians and would involve the withdrawal of the British Army in India, thus depriving British subjects and their property there of the protection which the presence of our own troops provides. The entry of British goods into India would be barred by a prohibitive tariff, and the immense sums of British money lent to that country would be in a most perilous position.

Lastly Dominion Home Rule would place the administration of justice in hands notoriously oppressive and corrupt, to the incalculable hurt of scores of millions of low-caste men and women, whose rights are at present guaranteed by the impartial and efficient rule of Britain.

"POLITICAL PARROTS."

Since history began, India has never experienced a single day of democratic freedom. Nor have her swarming millions of simple peasants the least desire for it. The East has different ideals from the West. A few hundred thousand semi-educated agitators may, parrot-like, repeat the phrases they have learnt from the history of democratic struggles in Europe.

But even they are far from seeking the political ends for which those phrases stand. They employ them only as incantations to win over half-witted politicians and electors in Britain.

The handful of Nationalists responsible for the present troubles in India aim at setting up, not democratic self-government, but the despotic tyranny of their own small class. If to-morrow we made India a republic under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi, the world would behold such a spectacle of oppression, corruption, suffering, and violence as exists no-where except among the unfortunate victims of the rival war-lords in the interior of China.

"TELL THE NATION!"

"Let us stop fooling ourselves about India. Our present policy there is on utterly wrong lines." Day-to-day events furnish ample proof of this. During the past six months we have seen more serious disorder than had occurred in India since the Mutiny.

Yet on November 7 last Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State, was assuring the House of Commons that "a better atmosphere had been introduced" in India as a result of the reckless promise of Dominion Home Rule which the Nationalist agitators had just extorted from our amiable Viceroy.

It is the urgent national duty of Conservatives to fulfil their duty as the Opposition party by bringing the force of public criticism to bear upon the Government's dangerous policy in India.

A news censorship has been established there, and it is quite certain that Great Britain is not receiving a full account of the developments of the Indian situation by the ordinary channels. The Government should be pressed to tell the nation what is happening, and what are its plans for subduing the sedition that is so rapidly spreading throughout India.

We cannot allow the safety of the most vital of all the assets of the British Empire to be jeopardised a single moment, longer. "For to us India is not far from being our all in all."

SIX MONTHS FOR REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 20.

For shouting revolutionary slogans in Court two of the seven Congress volunteers were placed before the S.D.O., Howrah, under the Intimidation Ordinance and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the Sub-Divisional Officer's complaint.—Free Press.

"I SHALL DIE FIRST"

(Continued from page 1).

and make light of their hurts often turning to a companion to compare their injuries and boast of which one hurt the most or of what one was the worst.

Earlier in the day several Europeans had visited the Congress Hospital taking photographs of the horses' hoof marks on the bodies of some of the unfortunate volunteers. Inasmuch as some of the local foreign correspondents were among this earlier group it is understood that these pictures are bound to be published abroad.

Late in the afternoon the Fox Movietone cameramen and sound experts were at the Esplanade Maiden where large number of volunteers had gathered. They secured pictures and the sound of these people who put on a special "scene" and special "shouts" for the benefit of the camera and its record for outside audiences and posterity. More outside newspaper correspondents arrived in the city also.

DR. IYER'S STORY.

Dr. Iyer, a former Indian Medical Corps man, who resigned his commission only a month ago and is now a captain of the Volunteers' Ambulance outfit, told a story of having been pushed by a sergeant at the Esplanade Maiden.

The sergeant came up to me and poked me with his baton but I did not move on but pointed out to him that I was a Medical Corps man with a Red Cross on my sleeve and merely taking care of our people who were being hurt on the field. In all civilized countries the Red Cross is honoured. The sergeant said that at any rate I was to move. I did not. He then handed me to two Indian constabes who did not take me prisoner but saluted and told me I was a gentleman.

"I was somewhat amused when later this very sergeant sent one of his Indian sergeants over to my car to ask me for a glass of water. I gave him the water."

Dr. Iyer was not the only doctor hurt. Although he made light of his bruises it was reported at the hospital that Dr. Gole had to be treated as were Drs. D. Naik and J. K. Bharucha. In addition there were five medical corps assistants who were also hurt while they attended their hurt fellow-citizens.

LATHIS V. BULLETS.

Mrs. N. Talwalker, a German trained nurse, who has seen service under fire during the Great War, and is the only European assistant at the hospital besides being the head nurse, made a comparison of the unprecedented conditions at the Congress Hospital, here in Bombay, with some of the base hospital during the World War.

"A bullet makes a clean wound while these lathis cause internal injuries and make horrible bruises. Besides the wounds and bruises are harder to treat. There are some fierce cuts also.

"It was far easier nursing under fire than here. And I mean it," said this industrious German lady who has on her hands the exacting task of seeing that patients are quickly taken care of and sent home when necessary or kept in the hospital until well.

Dr. D. Sathaye, the head medical man of the Congress Hospital, said that in all his years of experience in Bombay as a doctor who had served during plagues and other calamities this was the first time he had ever witnessed the things he did on Saturday at the Hospital. A well-equipped operating room is ready for patients. Young girls are at work with bandages and all the doctors and nurses give their services free. Following is the Committee of Management of the Hospital. They are:

Jamnadas Mathuradas Baxi, Shankarrao K. Pupala, Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji, Ratilal T. Thakkar, Ishwarlal G. Gajjar, Gordhandas P. Sonawala, Rao Sheb Harjivandas Valjee, Manilal Mohanlal Javeri. (General Secretary and Treasurer.)

The Congress President Pandit Motilal Nehru visited the hospital during Saturday morning. Among other well-known people who arrived were Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir P. Pattani.

B. I. Sanshodhaka Mandal.

—:o:—

The 20th anniversary of the Bharata Itihas Sanshodhaka Mandala, Poona, will be celebrated in the Mandala-Mandir on Friday (the 27th inst.) both in the morning and evening, when essays will be read by eminent research scholars in history; and original history exhibits will be shown to the gathering.

BOMB AT DELHI.

DELHI, June 21.

A bomb exploded in a vacant Government quarter on Cantonment Road, New Delhi, smashing all the window panes. No one was injured. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

Vatican City.—The Pope received in audience Bishop of Ranchi.—Reuter.

KHADAR FOR GOVT. SERVANTS.

—:o:—

Abolish Salt Tax !!

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AGENDA.

Supplementary Provisional Agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 7th July 1930, at 2 p.m.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Resolutions by Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, M. L. C.:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government that all Government servants who are provided with uniforms by Government should in future be given only Khadar uniforms."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to order all public servants to wear white on duty clothes made out of Indian made cloth only."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to request the Governor General of India in Council to abolish the salt tax and the Salt Act immediately."

MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION & COUNCILS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When there is a general cry of resignations from Legislatures may one know what are the intentions of the Bombay Millowners' Association in that regard?

It is the united voice of the country that got them the Protection and this was mainly due to the support of the Nationalists. Even the Indian Merchants' Chamber's representative, Sir Purshottamdas, against his own views, carried out the mandate of the Chamber and in spite of his personal opinion to the contrary. That was the case also with others of like belief. Yet all of them stood by Bombay and its premier industry.

One would have expected that Bombay millowners if for nothing else but out of gratitude would stand with the National movement. The disinterestedness and self-sacrifice of Mahatma's followers in a cause which they believe to be right extracts admiration even from those who do not believe in their policy and methods.

One would have expected the millowners to raise a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. But one regrets to find Bombay millowners most apathetic in their attitude and the rising stock of mill is silent, but an eloquent condemnation of their attitude.

One would have expected the millowners to withdraw their representative Mr. H. P. Mody from Legislature which would not be considered as approval but grateful gesture to national movement. It is not still late for the millowners to mend their ways and may I appeal to the Association to do the needful? Let them do so before it is too late, as otherwise their hands are likely to be forced by public opinion.

Mr. V. J. Patel is silent probably due to his other engagements; and such being the position here is an opportunity for Mr. Mody as representative of Millowners' Association to lead Swadeshi movement.

The directors of different mills may well be expected to join with him as volunteers—not for picketing but as crusaders in the cause of Swadeshi; and indirectly for their existence.

I understand that the movement is on foot amongst the shareholders to petition to the mill agents to withdraw their representation from the Council. I hope they will act in time and do their duty by themselves the city and the country.—Yours, etc.,

VASANJI MULJI.

Saurashtra Stores,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, June 17.

36 CALCUTTA PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Women's Demonstration.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The police searched the office of the Deshbandhu Pallisankar Samiti last evening and seized some papers.

Bindeshwar Misser, durwan of the B. P. C. C. Office, was prosecuted under the Press Act for selling Congress Bulletins and bound down for one year on a personal bond of Rs. 100.

Mr. Anil Gupta, a Congress volunteer, was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Mr. Ramcharan Bhatia, Secretary of the Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Committee, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing Satyagraha Bulletins without declaration.

Mr. Durla Nundy and three others were arrested at Maju in connection with the social boycott of officers and chowkidars of the Union Boards.

The police raided the B. P. C. C. Office and the North Calcutta Congress Committee, seized some papers and arrested one volunteer at the B. P. C. C. Office.

38 pickets were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar.

WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

80 ladies of the Women's Civil Disobedience Committee made an impressive boycott demonstration and came in procession along Burrabazar distributing boycott leaflets and returned. The police watched the demonstration, but did not interfere.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY CASE.

The charge-sheet in the Chittagong Armoury raid case is not yet ready. It is expected the Special Tribunal will commence trial on the second week of July. The police are searching vigorously for the absconding accused and nocturnal raids are being made at various quarters for offenders still not traced. 29 under-trial prisoners are awaiting trial.—Free Press.

Mrs. Gandhi In Delhi.

DELHI, June 21.

Information has been received here in Congress circles that Mrs. Gandhi will arrive at Delhi tomorrow evening by the Bombay Express 'en route' to Gujarat where she is going to see her son, Mr. Devi Das who has been serving his sentence under section 124-A and Salt Act.—Free Press.

Hartal At Dhanduka & Dholera.

—:o:—

DHOLERA, June 21.

As a protest against the new Ordinances of the Viceroy people of Dhandhuka have observed complete strike for a week and the people of Dholera for five days. All the merchants of both places belonging to Hindu and Muslim communities co-operated to make the hartal a success.—Free Press.

"SHAKTI" TO FURNISH SECURITY.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 21.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker, Proprietor and Keeper of "Garjna Press" and Editor, "Shakti" has been asked to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each under the Press Ordinance for the Press and Paper.

When "Praja Bandhu" was asked to furnish security Sjt. Mavlanker declared he would not furnish security but take the consequences.

New Delhi, June 20.—Mr. Ayuddyapershad, Congress volunteers who is at present serving sentence of three months imprisonment for contravening Section 114 Criminal Procedure Code was sentenced to-day by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, to two years rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code (Sedition).—A. P.

ASSAM GOVT'S WARNING TO OFFICIALS AND PENSIONERS

Against Taking Part In Civil Disobediencce Movement.

SYLHET, June 20.

The following circular has been issued to the Commissioners and District Officers by the Assam Government.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of Assam from time to time that Government servants employed in the departments under this Government and their attached and subordinate officers have been taking part in or, assisting by their presence, political meetings in furtherance of movements for the subversion of Government by law established. In some cases, it has been alleged they have joined in the boycott of a shop.

"I am desired, therefore, to invite your special attention to rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' conduct rules, under which, subject to the provisions of rule 22, a Government servant is precluded from taking part in, or subscribing in aid of any political movements, and to say that it is most undesirable that any Government servant should by his presence give encouragement to meetings designed to promote subversive propaganda, or by any action on his part give occasion for the belief that he is in sympathy with its object.

I am to add that active support or advocacy of such movements, professed object of which is the subversion of the Government established by law in British India, constitutes, in His Excellency's opinion grave misconduct within the meaning of article 351 of the Civil Service regulations, and it is therefore within the competence of the local Government to withold or withdraw the whole pension or any part of it, of any retired officer who after a warning, persists in such boycott of advocacy. I am therefore to request you to report promptly to the Government the name of any retired officer of Government who gives any active support of advocacy to the civil disobedience or similar movement.—Free Press.

WANTED TO MAKE "KHILAFAT DAILY" A REALLY INSTRUCTIVE MUSLIM ORGAN.

"But "Big Brother" Used Me Merely As A Personal Tool."

EX-EDITOR OF "KHILAFAT" INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Badrul Hasan Jelali, B.A., the ex-editor of the "Khilafat Daily" who resigned his post recently due to his differences with Maulana Shaukat Ali, spent about a week in Bombay and left for his native place Moradabad. Before his departure he was approached by a "Chronicle" Representative who asked him the reason of his resignation. Upon this Mr. B. H. Jelali made the following statement:

"I served as the editor of the "Khilafat Daily" for a period of 22 months, but excepting a few months in the beginning, I could never enjoy freedom of writing. So far as the aims and objects of the Khilafat Committee were concerned I entirely agreed with them and even now I have no objection to them. But as days and weeks passed after my taking up the charge of the "Khilafat". I began to feel that the "Khilafat Daily" was not being conducted for preaching the aims and objects of the Khilafat movement but it was meant for strengthening the hands of Maulana Shaukat Ali who happens to be in fact the permanent Secretaryy of the Khilafat Committee. But as I happened to be a devoted admirer of the Maulana, I put up with all this, much against my will and prayed all the time for a change in the Maulana's attitude.

So far as the controversy regarding the Nehru Report was concerned I entirely agreed with the Maulana because on a careful reading of the report I had come to believe sincerely that this report would make the already confused condition of Indian politics worse confounded.

USED ME AS HIS PERSONAL TOOL.

From the very beginning I tried to make the "Khilafat Daily" an organ best suited for the political education of the Muslim community, but as I happened to be a tool in the hands of the Maulana who used me to carry on his personal propaganda not only I could not make the "Khilafat Daily" what I wanted to make it but even from the purely financial point of view it could not be made a success. And the only reason of all this was the policy of the Maulana who seemed to believe in the dictum "My ship my order."

At the close of the year 1929 when the Nehru Report was finally rejected political differences also began to arise between me and the Maulana. Still due to the weakness of my mind and my blind love for the Maulana. I continued to work against my conscience, but the last straw on the camel's back was that misunderstanding and suspicion about me which was wrongly created in the mind of the Maulana. Though I assured the Maulana that so long as I would continue to edit the "Khilafat" I would honestly represent his views this assurance had no effect on him and he continued to suspect me and suspicion as well as his wrath upon me found expression in the secret meetings of his advisers who are wrongly called the "strongest supporters" of the Khilafat Committee. I declare that it is a misnomer to call these misguided admirers of the Maulana supporters of the Khilafat. They are not supporters of the organisation but as I have said above they are blind lovers and misguided admirers of the Maulana's personality. The zeal of this group prompted it to insult me I also found that Muslims needed the help of as many workers as they could find and so I decided to sever my connection with the "Khilafat Daily" as well as the Khilafat Committee though I have been a member of the Central Khilafat Committee since its very beginning.

ALL HOPES IN MAULANA LOST.

Whatever hope I had of a change in Maulana Shaukat Ali's attitude has now vanished and I found that even my presence there was an eye-sore to the Maulana. In view of these facts I decided to leave the "Khilafat." I am going to send a written statement describing these facts to all the members of the Central Khilafat Committee and its Working Committee.

JOURNALIST HONOUR TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

I think by my resignation I have given a proof, however, humble it might be, of the independence of Muslims and have also saved the honour of journalism which is being trampled under foot every day in the "Khilafat" office. I do not think any sincere and self-respecting man who wants to serve the Muslim community can take up the editorship of the "Khilafat Daily" in the present circumstances.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA CONDEMNED.

The Swadeshi Life Assurance Association has issued the following statement:—

The leaflet printed at the Government Central Press and presumably, therefore, circulated with the authority of the Government in Bombay this week goes a great way to confirm the widely-held belief that the British administration in this country is maintained in the interests of British trade and industry, and that the welfare of the governed occupies a secondary position in the scheme of things. This new propagandist role of the authorities to boost British goods, banks, shipping and insurance to cry down Swadeshi Institutions will scotch the still lingering faith of certain sections of the Indian commercial community in the good intentions of the British, and enable them to assess the recent policy of the Government culminating in the promulgation of the anti-picketing Ordinance at entirely new values.

BAD TASTE.

We shall leave the Indian banks, shipping, and manufacturing concerns to speak for themselves. But as insurance men we know that the gibe at the Indian Insurance Companies contained in the Government leaflet is unwarranted and in bad taste. Indian Insurance Companies are run on as straightforward lines as British companies. The Indian houses are capable of writing any amount of business that may be forthcoming. The trouble is with a Government, Videshi in conception, form and practice, that indigenous institutions are denied the amount of State support, undertakings of the kind independent and colonial countries are entitled to receive, and are, therefore, deliberately made to languish for want of enough business. In what other civilized country will a state of affairs like this be tolerated? The Government have now emerged from passive hostility to open antagonism.

The insinuation that the Indian houses will raise the rates cannot be repudiated too strongly. Even if they were unpatriotic enough to go to that length, there is the enlightened and organised public opinion which would allow nothing of the kind. What is now happening in this direction in the matter of the Videshi boycott proves this. The suggestion that in the event of boycott, Indians already insured with foreign companies will suffer is another atrocious perversion of facts. It only requires to be mentioned to be ignored.

For one thing we are glad. The Government have come out in their true colours and we Indian businessmen know where we stand and where they stand. Let us have no more of the time-old platitudes and let us for once face facts squarely in the face. We know what the Government are after; and in their interest as in our own it is up to us, the Indian business community, to bring home to them by concerted action that they have to change their intentions and mend their way. Mahatma Gandhi put it with cent per cent accuracy when he said that what he was seekng was a "Change of Heart". It is time the Government of India ceased to be an enlarged edition of the Associated Chamber of Commerce.

In other countries, it is the function of the State to foster indigenous trade by legislation and other safeguards. But here the State plays second fiddle to foreign trade and shapes its policy according to the dictates of foreign interests. It is impossible to draw any other inference from this Bombay Circular. We should like to tell the Government, however, that this sort of propaganda will no longer work and the people are now able to see through the game. We have no doubt as to what the reply of the public will be.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 21.

Friday was one of the holiest days in Poona. The "Palkhis" of Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram, on their way to Pandharpur for the Ekadashi fair arrive in Poona from Alandi. The "Palkhis" halt in Poona for one day and then start for the next station. The procession is a grand scene. Hundreds of persons, men and women, superstitiously follow the Palkhis on foot to the destination of Pandharpur. Even some educated gentlemen cast aside their usual business and walk from town to town along with this religious procession. Yesterday at about 6 p.m. the sacred army equipped with little religious flags and symbols and "chiplis" clanging in their hands, entered the city through the Lakdi Bridge. The streets were lined with spectators. The corners of streets were transformed into veritably moving and talking places. The Dindis arrived in their majesty and the "Palkhis" too were borne aloft in the most solemn manner. The onlookers, in their devotion, offer their salutations to the idols of the feet of the two Saints, throw money at them and the bearers of the palanquins too return to them the blessings in the form of mangoes or something else. Children are all agog with a sort of religious enthusiasm. Streams of villagers had come from the surrounding villages for the "darshan" and thousands crowd round the "Palkhis" during the Poona sojourn. Generous doners make arrangements for the food, etc., of this army and there is no doubt that on the day of the arrival of the "Palkhis" here, a wave of religiosity passes over Poona, very few are impervious to this feeling and even the best educated persons are seen bowing, in deep devotion, to the "Palkhis." The "Palkhis" expedition on this side is much like the Gandhian March in Gujerath. The only difference probably is that, the former is religious and the latter was political. Well, the army leaves this city to-morrow morning.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

At Sangamner, this Satyagraha propaganda has been started in earnest in view of the rains. Batches of volunteers are touring in villages in the Sangamner and the Akola talukas and educating the villagers. It is reported that in one village the Mamlatdar of the Taluka held a long and somewhat sympathetic conversation with one of the volunteers. The Director of Information has published Marathi leaflets about the utility of forests, though even the Satyagrahis never deny it. Already the two leaders have been imprisoned. Some vlounteers too are reported to have been arrested and there is said to be a warrant against Mr. Navare who is now in charge of the camp at Sangamner. Messrs. N. R. Gunjal, P. K. Shiralkar others visited the camp and gave advice and encouragement to the volunteers about future work.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETTING.

The picketting of foreign cloth shops continues with the usual vigour. Mr. Shirolkar who was sentenced to three day's imprisonment, in this connection, has returned from jail to the Shibir. The ladies are organising a procession for Swadeshi propaganda and are also holding a public meeting of their own. As regards picketting of liquor-shops the Municipality itself has passed a resolution calling upon the members to start picketting. The voting on this resolution was: 10 for, 4 against and 7 neutral. The action of the members is awaited with much interest.

The anniversary of the Itihasa Mandal will be celebrated on the 27th instant in the hall of the Mandal.

"Kesari" has congratulated the Hindu Gymkhana on its decision not to play in the coming matches. It expects that the Parsis and the Muslims too would act likewise.

The anniversary of the death of Ijabai, Shivaji's mother, was observed in Nana Peth, Poona, under the presidentship of Sardar Dabhade on the 20th instant.

In the Yeravada Jail, more accommodation is being made for prisoners. Temporary huts and tentns are being ererted.

H. E. the Governor has returned to Poona from Sholapur. His visit is found to be futile and extreme dissatisfaction is felt at his unreadiness to withdraw the Martial Law immediately.

WISHING TO SLAP MAHATMA GANDHI

An English Woman On How To Deal With India.

When watching the course of the present crisis in India, I often think how useful women can be during a trying time and how much a bold front help in dealing with the Oriental temperament, writes Lady Lawford in the "Evening News".

During the Amritsar rising I happened to be living in a bungalow just outside Lahore. To get our tennis and golf we had a good four miles to drive; and in the small hours, after dances, we had to drive along the same road. Things were not pleasant at that time, and, thanks to the late General Dyer, they became no worse; but for ages there was a kind of tension in the air which rather ruffled the otherwise peaceful calm of our station life.

On the day that the Bank of Amritsar was looted the servants had shown signs of being a trifle insolent. One saw shoes left inside the door instead of outside; there was an absence of the word "Huzoor" ("protector of the poor") in their conversation, a rattling of dishes in the kitchen that should never have been heard, and so on.

Now, having had two grandfathers and two grandmothers who went through the Indian Mutiny, I had, I imagine, a kind of instinct as to how to deal with the situation. So, instead of packing my trunks and proceeding to Bombay, to sit in safety till the clouds rolled by, I became a capricious woman, and in one day turned myself from an easy-going, though fairly strict, "memsahib" into a creature impossible to please! The bungalow (spotless) became dirty: "Hurry, hurry, turn out all the rooms." The horses were fat as "ghee" (butter): they must be exercised! My garden! Goodness! the lawns were as long as the beard of a Sikh: "Quick! get them cut."

As to the curved slippers that had reposed inside the pantry door, I threw them down the well-and chuckled as I heard their owner in a loud voice inquiring for them high and low.

Now cooks of all nations, I have discovered, hold you in the hollow of their hands; and an Indian khansama is exactly like any other cook. I might scatter the other servants like chaff before the wind, but what could I do to the cook?

Next morning he paraded before me with the other servants. When I opened the storeroom (a daily rite performed by all good housekeepers in the East) there was a glint in his eye as I read him the menu and he proceeded to take the necessary articles for its construction, the other servants waiting their turn for soda-water, wine, duster, or whatever were the wants of their various departments.

As there were a good dozen of them, all ready to back each other up, one had to cling to a motto such as "firm but fair"; and firm you had to be, or not a grain of sugar or a duster would remain in your store cupboard on the morrow.

The cook was busy counting out eggs from the egg-boxes into his basket when I saw him grin at another servant and put 'three eggs into his pocket'. In a flash I saw that the act was premeditated and done simply to see what I would say—or, worse still, if I would dare say anything at all! Though four miles from the city and alone in the house with 12 to 15 men-servants, I deliberately slapped the cook! "What!" I roared, steal my eggs! You son of a dumb father and a mother with two tongues, get from my sight lest I hurt you!" (And he fled!)

From that second the household became as it had always been polite, smooth, respectful—and all because I had slapped the cook! Heavens! when I read of all the trouble in the various parts of India, most of which I know well, I wish so much that it were possible for me to take the reins for a brief spell, to settle those child-like creatures with a little firm kindness, and, if necessary, slap Mr. Gandhi himself.

SHUT UP FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

—:o:—

Motilaljis' Mandate

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

A meeting of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has been called for to-night to consider the question of resuming picketing of shops selling foreign cloth.

It is understood that Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, representative of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, approached Pandit Motilal Nehru in this connection in Bombay when the Pandit told him that foreign-cloth dealers should close their shops in view of the political situation in the country.—A. P.

Dunedin.—In the first Rugby Test match British Touring team beat New Zealand by six points to three.—Reuter.

SURPRISE RAID ON BAL BHARAT SABHA "LANGAR"

—:o:—

Tents Broken: Two Lorry-Loads Of Articles Removed.

LAHORE, June 18.

It will be remembered that on the 10th June last Rai Sahib Nathu Ram, City Magistrate, Lahore, served a notice on the President and Secretary of the Bal Bharat Sabha, Lahore, asking them to remove the tents, shamianas etc. from the Municipal Gardens outside Mori Gate where the Sabha had opened a langar for the purpose of supplying free cooked food to the volunteers and national workers. It was also stated therein that if the order was not obeyed within 24 hours all articles in the camp would be forcibly removed by the police and the tent would be broken up.

The Bal Bharat Sabha, after holding an emergent meeting, decided to ignore the order and continue working the langar.

After full one week the City Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Kundan Lal, Sub-Inspector of Police, and about 300 policemen, made a surprise raid on the langar at 3 a.m. early this morning when the boys were fast asleep. They straightway broke the tents and seized every article and provision store that were lying there. Two lorry-loads of article were taken away by the police.

ARTICLES SEIZED.

The article seized included 20 maunds fuel wood, 4 1|2 bags Atta (about 9 maunds), 1 bag rice (2 maunds), 1 1|2 bags Dal, 1 tin Ghee (1|2 maund), 2 tins pickles, 10 seers spices and salt, 56 aluminium cups and 40 tumblers, 1 tin kerosene oil, 1 tin linseed oil, 1 hurricane lamp, 2 tents, 5 kanats, 2 gas lamps, 1 large durree, 3 takhtposhes, 40 mats, several cooking utensils including 9 large-sized buckets and 3 small buckets, 2 parats, 1 baltoha, and 4 karhais.

BOYS' PERSON SEARCHED.

Besides seizing these articles the police searched the person of every boy and are alleged to have taken away whatever monies they possessed with them. Rs. 80 were taken away from the person of one Behari Lal, who was in charge of the camp. The police also seized one donation box, which contained money collected for the langar, 100 badges of volunteers of Bal Bharat Sabha, 10 empty tins, 2 chairs and one table. It is stated that the police carried away even the shoes of the boys and broke each and every earthen vessel found in the camp.

The boys, although not arrested were roughly handled and throats of several were badly choked.

NEW TENT PITCHED.

Immediately after the police party left, the boys pitched a new tent and brought fresh bags of atta, dal, ghee and other provisions and re-started the kitchen. Food was again prepared by the ladies this morning and the volunteers had their morning meals as usual.

To protest against the breaking of the langar and forcible seizure of all articles, a procession of boys of the Bal Bharat Sabha paraded the streets of the city this morning.—The "Tribune".

BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES WIDENED.

—:o:—

U. P.'s Resolves To Support Lucknow.

ALLAHABAD, June 02.

The United Provinces Congress Committee at its meeting held recently at Allahabad in the Swaraj Bhawan with Babu Purshottam Das Tandun in the chair reviewed, it is understood, the whole of the picketing programme to be carried out in the United Provinces.

Besides foreign cloth, the Committee has also decided to extend its boycott activities to some items of the British goods also. It has accordingly selected for boycot British cigarettes or cigarettes manufactured with British capital and vegetable ghee, but in the case of other articles selected for boycott, the District Congress Committee would be required to obtain the permission of the Provincial Satyagraha Committee before resorting to picketing to prevent the sale of those articles.

The Provincial Congress Committee also discussed the recent happenings at Lucknow and passed a resolution repeating the charges made by the All-India Congress Working Committee against the Lucknow District Officers and the Police and recorded its admiration of the brave and non-violent stand which the volunteers and the citizens of Lucknow, both men and women, made against the alleged police excesses. The Committee also referred the whole matter relating to Lucknow happenings to the Provincial Satyagraha Committee for such action as it deemed necessary.

Subsequently the Provincial Satyagraha Committee also held its meeting and considered this motion of the Provincial Congress Committee. It recorded the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This Committee assures the citizens of Lucknow that in the brave fight which they are carrying on they can rely on the fullest support of the Province. This Committee is preppared to strengthen when required, the hands of the Lucknow Congress Committee with all the resources at its command.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Provincial Congress Committee also confirmed the decision of its council electing Babu Purshottam Das Tandon and Mr. Narendra Deo as President and General Secretary respectively and Messrs. Krishna Chandra and Kamla Pati Tripathi as Secretaries of the Committee in the place of the office-bearers who were arrested. It also filed 23 vacancies caused among its representatives to the All-India Congress Committee, due to the members arrested. The President and members of the Provincial Congress Committee who had been areested were also congratulated.—Free Press.

GURUKULA LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

HARDWAR, June 20.

Pt. Jaideo Vidyalankar a member of the Gurukula University Graduates' Jatha and the leader of the liquor campaign at Jwala Pura was arrested at Bahadarpur Jutta on the 20th June, when he had gone there in connection with organising of the Political Conference of 80 villages round about Jwalapur Pargna to be held on the 22nd and 23rd June.

The police came with search lights and woke him up without disturbing any other member of the Jatha. The police made away with Pt. Jaideo without anybody knowing which way they had gone.

NO-TAX IN SYLHET.

—:o:—

Village Officers Resign.

SYLHET, June 20.

No-tax campaign has been started in the district. The Sarpanchas and the Chaukidars under Behali and Jagannathpur Thanas in Sonamganj sub-division have resigned their posts. The sub-divisional officer, it is reported, attempted to appoint new hands' places but failed.—Free Press.

WOMAN GIVEN 6 MONTHS R. I.

—:o:—

For Making Salt.

—:o:—

VIRUDHNAGAR, June 21.

Two Congress workers and a student were arrested this morning under Section 117 and 150 I.P.C. and taken to Sivakasi for trial.

Srimati Jayanti Suramma, wife of Sjt. T. V. Narayanan, who is undergoing imprisonment, was arrested Berhampore last evening and tried at midnight in a village nine miles from Berhampore by the Sub-Magistrate for defying the Salt Act. She was sentenced to six months rigorous and sent to Vellore.—Free Press.

AN INTERLUDE IN INDIA

(Continued on page 6).

like to write about here. But I have saved the best part for the last, like the small boy who keeps the most attractive looking piece until the rest of the candy has been consumed.

MEMORABLE JOURNEY.

I was seated in a hot and stuffy compartment on the train tediously making its way across India. Finally the train stopped at a station, one of numerous stops it did make. I looked out at some of the people gathered on the platform. Most of them seemed to be about the same, I was thinking, when I saw a really outstanding looking man clad in a pair of shorts and a shirt which was not tucked in. His shirt collar was open and he wore no necktie. He wore nothing else. I do not know what caused me to think that here was a man apart; a person who was of the people and yet a little different from them. At once I thought that he must be a European with a tanned complexion. His snow white hair seemed to be his crowning glory. He seemed sturdily built although elderly. I fancied that two thin ladies with him must be his daughters judging by the resemblance. The scantily clad young man who was talking to him must be his son, a young man with a vigorous walk and a business-like air. A comely lady of advanced years was most likely his wife. As station after station was passed and as we fellow-passengers alighted I noted this man. I saw him at ease in the dining car; certainly a man who could dress like that and be at ease in the dining car was a rare man, indeed. At least, so it seemed to me.

THE REPLY.

We reached one station and I walked up to him and said:—

"Pardon me, but if you were to give an opinion how long do you think all the riots we of the outside world read about will last in India?"

At first he did not understand me because of my pronounced accent, I take it, but then he smiled as I repeated the question. But as he spoke he snapped his teeth and he looked grim and very determined.

"Those riots are mostly manufactured riots."

"Well", I pondered a moment, "even at that how long do you think this unrest will last?"

"Young man, this shall last just as long as the British can resist us."

"They are pretty strong, are they not?" I said out of the sheer curiosity of listening to what he would have to say to that.

"Ah, but there are millions of us here." A look of triumph seemed to come into his eyes.

The train whistle blew and once more we were on our way. I gave our brief conversation little thought, but I could not help seeing small groups of people approach the compartment of this man as we came to station after station nearing Bombay. Finally we arrived at the Victoria Terminus. Great crowds lined the platform, bands played, cheers rent the air, flowers and wreaths were for someone. I watched eagerly to see who.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME.

The crowds surged forward; it seemed as though they would storm the train in their haste to greet a person who must have the popularity of the great. The crowd was not satisfied with the platform they climbed to the train tops and actually tried to enter other compartments. As the people tried to rush the compartment I was in I feared it was a riot and took off my coat to meet the assault if I should be mistaken for anything but an American. But a few words with the leaders was enough to persuade them not to come in since it would not help them to get closer to their hero. Besides small children and women were now in my compartment and they might be accidentally hurt.

Looking out of the window of my compartment was the best I could do. The crowd was too great to permit the doors to be opened. Then I saw who the hero of the hour was. It was the man I had spoken to up the line. The very man.

"Who is that anyway?" I asked one of the people.

"Everyone knows him, he is Pundit Motilal Nehru."

TROPHY IN MEMORY OF SEGRAVE.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 20.

Rugby. — A proposal has made made by a number of well-known men interested in those forms of mechanical developments to which Major Sir Henry Segrave devoted his life, that a trophy bearing his name and commemorating his achievements shall be provided and shall be awarded every year to the subject of Great Britain who gives the best demonstration of the possibilities of travel by land, air or water.—B. O. W.

Rangoon Papers Suspend Publication.

—:o:—

RANGOON, June 20.

The "Rangoon Mail", "Swatantran" and "Wunthanu" have decided not to pay securities demanded under the Press Ordinance and will suspend publication.—A. P.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN KABUL.

—:o:—

The Consul for Afghanistan, Bombay, writes that there is no truth in the report the Turkish Government has decided to substitute Charge d'affaires for Ambassadorship in Kabul.

Picketers Fined.

—:o:—

SURAT, June 20.

Three persons arrested under the Ordinance at Bulsar on a charge of picketing a liquor shop were tried by the Magistrate of Bulsar at Dharasna and each of them were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75. The fines were paid by all the accused. All of them offered defence.—A. P.

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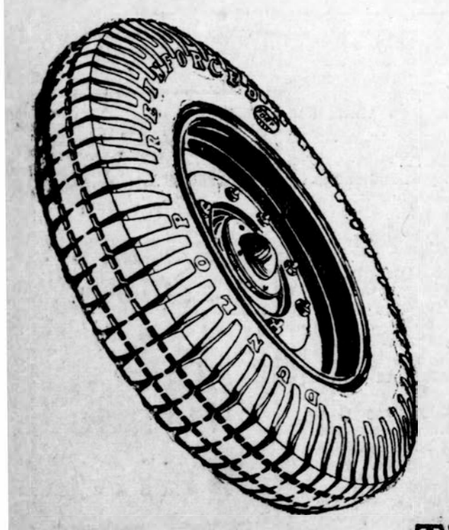

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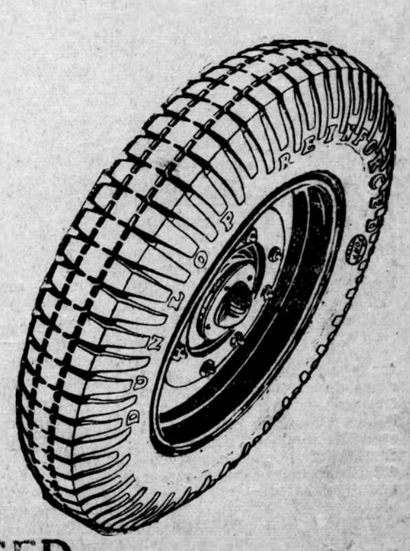

THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL TYRES ARÉ JUDGED.

What the People Say

SHARE BROKERS' PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was about 1-30 in the noon on Saturday, brokers and clerks of the share bazar formed a procession with a view to proceed to the Congress Hospital to show their sympathy towards those injured in the morning assaults. The procession proceeded on the Hornby Road crying usual national slogans. It was entirely peaceful and traffic was in no way hindered. When the procession reached the Empire restaurant, a police force of about 15 sergeants and 100 constables appeared and stopped the procession from proceeding further. The processionists squatted on the road. The senior police officer seeing that the processionists were determined consulted the leaders and asked the processionists to stand up. Before any agreement could be reached, the processionists again sat down. Subsequently the Police Officer said that he would allow the procession to proceed in groups of five. It was finally agreed to accept the police offer. The foremost five persons bearing the banners were allowed to proceed. They had not gone a few steps when the police made a charge. People fell one over the other. Students coming out of their schools were engulfed in the melee. About 30 persons were injured, 3 more seriously. The small shops in the corridors had all their goods thrown on the ground. I feel certain that the Share Bazar directors will not leave the matter at this stage.—Yours, etc.,

A PERSON ON THE SPOT

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RED CROSS OFFICER.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a copy of the statement of Mr. J. B. Bharucha in charge of the Congress Free Hospital Ambulance car for publication in your paper. From the statement it will be seen that he was assaulted with lathi blows by the Police officer at the Esplanade maidan this morning despite his intimation to the officer that he had a badge of the Red Cross Congress Hospital and he wanted to help the wounded who had fallen on the ground.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN.

Bombay, June 21.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. B. BHARUCHA.

I was present at about 7 a.m. in charge of Congress Free Hospital Ambulance Car at Esplanade Maidan at the time of the parade of the Congress volunteers with my car and my volunteers.

As soon as I saw three volunteers fallen on the ground as a result of severe beating by the police, I ran up for help with stretchers and my volunteers. I was stopped by the police officer (Inspector). I said that I wanted to help the wounded. The Police officer said that he would not allow me to go and help them. I persisted and said that I had a badge of Red Cross of Congress Free Hospital and I had pledged myself to help the wounded and I would, therefore, go and help them. I drew his attention to the Red Cross badge. I thereafter attempted to go and help the wounded. The said Police officer thereupon gave me two lathi blows on my hand and my fingers were severely injured.

Despite this injury I brought those three wounded volunteers to the Congress Free Hospital on stretchers placed in a taxi. Those wounded volunteers and myself have been treated by the doctors at the Congress Free Hospital.

(Sd.) J. B. BHARUCHA.

Statment taken by Mr.
Shankarbhai J. Amin,
Solicitor.
21-6-1930.

THE PICKETING ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The trial of Congress picketers arrested on Monday under the new Ordinance which makes picketing illegal compels me to write on same, as I am, as a foreign-cloth merchant, very much concerned in the subject. During the trial the Public Prosecutor stated that a shopkeeper was naturally interested in his customers, whether permanent or prospective. My firm, has been established since last twenty years importing and trading in Manchester made goods, and although many dealers have considerable stock in hand, no Indian dealer would seek the help of the Government, even when they are naturally interested in customers in order to dispose of their stock. This Picketing Ordinance is absolutely unwanted and unjustifiable. If there is picketing on foreign cloth, it is for the dealers concerned to see what they should do in the circumstances. Why should the Viceroy interfere by promulgating an Ordinance? But we all know that picketing is striking a death-glow to Lancashire's trade, I, a Manchester cloth dealer would better wish the whole Manchester cloth trade should stop entirely and permanently, than to invite such Ordinance, as Indians now prefer to do without clothing at all, to wearing English cloth. Hence this Ordinance is no remedy for the depression of Lancashire's trade, on the other hand it intensifies the British boycott. I hear there will be held a Conference of nearly sixty mercantile associations at the Congress House, and I would suggest to this Conference to resolve to close down all business and trade which would naturally include foreign cloth trade entirely for a considerable period. Then there would be no picketing and no arrests.—Yours, etc.,

HARKISONDAS K. DOSHI.

MILLOWNERS & PICKETING ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—During the recent Labour unrest, resulting in a temporary dead-lock of mills in Bombay, caused by constant picketing, the appeal from the Bombay Millowners' Association, was met with a cool reply from the Government that they were unable to prohibit such picketing. Now picketing of foreign cloth shops is made illegal.

It is high time for the Bombay Millowners' Association to question this paradoxical attitude o the Government, and to put forward a vehement protest against the Ordinance.—Yours, etc.

D. S. DOCTOR.

CARNIVALS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In these days when everybody is struggling hard for the attainment of Swaraj, really it is a pity for the civilised citizens of Bombay to allow any kind of gambling den to remain in the city.

Recently when the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies have closed their doors for ever against these carnivals, there is no reason to believe why the police is granting permission to them.

I have come across some cases of gentlemen who have lost all in these carnivals. I have so many heart-rending accounts of the men who really wept after narrating their stories and declared openly that under no circumstances they can avoid this temptation unless they are removed.

For example, there is a shoemaker who has lost his money and has been under-selling his shoes in the hope that he will make up his lost money. But what has happened now? According to his statement before the partner of this show, he has turned out his wife and children from his house and they are starving.

There is another case of a gentleman who calls himself an agent of some printing press, he brings advances from his customers and loses every night His fate is doomed as he sometimes weeps and says that "I don't want to play but in the hope of making up my lost money, I play."

There is an organiser of an Indian Insurance Company who has lost all his earnings, but now he is bringing premiums from his clients and has been losing it. He says: "Really, there is a kind of enchantment, that a new-comer wins first but loses everything later on." He says: "The water has come to my neck and am trying to save myself."

Mr. Editor, I have got the list of gentlemen whose names will be brought to light if they don't stop ruining themselves as well as their employers on whose name they are getting money.

As for the public it is their sacred duty to protest against the granting of permission to these carnivals and I have come to know that two more carnivals are going to be started in Bombay and if an entire stop is not put to them they will affect the whole ity.

As for the police authorities it seems to be essential to cancel he permission immediately.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, June 19.

DR. MOONJE ON SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

The Old Familiar Policy.

Dr. B. S. Moonje in the course of a statement to the Press on Vol. I of the Simon Report, says:

"We have boycotted the Simon Commission. There is no need to pay any serious thought to what they say. They have told us nothing new essentially which we did not already know concerning the points at issue between us and the Government, but our lacs have been wasted on them. It is, however, a lucid analysis of the Imperialistic mind working behind the scene for devising means for perpetuating the British hold on India, which the Britishers regard as their Malguzari village, so that they may not lose their four shillings in every pound that they make from India for their luxury and imperialistic living in England. The Britishers have developed the art to a nicety of speaking words of sweet phylosophy while they go on working as usual behind its charming veil, to defeat every attempt of the spiritual Indian to reclaim his own.

Leaving aside the crudeness of thought, argument and language which generally characterise this Report as compared with the Montagu Chelmsford Report, it should be enough to say that they are not going to give Dominion Status to India.

PERPETUAL OBSTACLE.

We see the determined reflexion of this mentality clearly in the Report. They have, therefore, raised two points which, in their opinion, amount to almost perpetual and unaccountable obstacles in the way of India getting Swaraj. They are:—

(a. Hindu-Muslim communalism and

(b) The military threat of the N. W. Frontier.

As for the problem of the Hindu-Muslim communalism, it is patent to all that neither the Hindus are going to give up their religion for Swaraj nor the Muslims theirs. So, the essential communalism based on the differences of religion and sociology, though tempered by the cultivation of the godly habit of mutual toleration, must remain a permanent feature of the public life of India so far as religious and social life is concerned. But it can be either magnified and made all pervading so as to assume the proportions of a permanent unsurmountable obstacle in the way of their political unity, as is so skilfully done in the Report; or it can be minimised and restrained so as not to allow it to cross over its legitimate bounds of religion and sociology and infect even the public administration of the country which it has inherently no concern whatsoever, as is sought to be accomplished by the Hindu Mahasabha. But the pity of it all is that the invasion of communalism of the public administration of the country has been inspired, instigated and maintained by the bureaucracy as is evident in the historical sketch given in the Report and is now sought to be perpetuated by arguing for maintenance of separate electorates in the new constitution as is done in the Report.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

I must here protest against the fallacy that is sought to be impressed in support of their opinion for the maintenance of separate electorates. They say that the Muslims have not forgotten that they "represent the previous conquerors of the country." No greater historical untruth can be told. They, in no way represent the foreigners who had conquered India. Can the present Indian Christians be said by any stretch of imagination to represent the foreign Christian conquerors of India such as the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French or the English by the mere fact of their having changed their forefather's religions for that of the foreign conqueror? They fully represent the great builders of Hindu Empires in India such as the Rajputs, the Sikhs, the Andhras or the Marathas with whom they have the natural identity in the flesh and blood of the great Hindu race.

As for the Military threat of the N. W. Frontier, the Government has always been exaggerating it into a bogey and trying to perpetuate it by refusing to make adequate and scientific provision for the compulsory elementary military training of our boys which is the only radical cure of it.

A CALUMNY.

As for the capacity of Indians as Army Officers, it does not become a sportsman, himself playing a game unsportsmanly, to fling the calumny as is contained in the following:—

"The Indian intellectual has, as a rule, no personal longing for an army career."

This is a gross perversion of truth which is otherwise but perhaps it may be willful and with a motive.

As for the military regeneration of India, I have no delusions. Let us put our own shoulders to the wheel if the Government won't help us. There is much substantially very much—that we can do ourselves—but unfortunately have not been doing—for the military training of our youths, so that the Britishers may be relieved of their anxiety and responsibility for the defence of India from the fanatic aggressions of the Tribal Pathans. Herein lies our salvation. No Simon Commission can encompass it for us.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS
June 21.
Ranee, Dooley, Java
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.
Varela, Ramsay, Busreh.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.

DEPARTURES.
June 22.
Glaisdale, Dixon, Marmagoa
Alafia, Vangopoloz, Marmagoa
Shinnoh Maru, Yoshioka, Kobe.
Garbeta, Dewherst, Karachi.

LOADING.
June 21.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Undyk for Hamburg.

SS Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Ranee arrived in hrbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

SS Varela::—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a geseral cargo and passengers.

SS Glaisdale:—The G T Coy's steamer Glaisdale, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

SS Alafia:—The D Sandeman Coy's steamer Alafia, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

SS Pusdit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

SS Shinnoh Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Outward Mails
Malwa carrying mails of June 12 arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on June 18 and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

HOMEWARD MAILS
Mantua left Port Said on June 16
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride sailed from Liverpool on June 13 and is due here about July 13.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Saturday, 21st June, 1930.
1 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 24-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M and S
6 Drachenfels Karachi 30-6 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Clan Macnab 3813 Port Okha 23-6 J Finlay and Co
14 Khandalla E and S Africa, N F M M and Co
12 Elysia Liverpool 21.6 Grahams T Co.
14 Aquileia 4066 Genoa 25-6 Lloyd Triestino and Marittinia Italiana.
15 Ville de Metz Marseilles 24-6 M Maritimes.
16 Durinda 4450 NF, NF, M M and Co.
17 Magda Calais 26-6 J Finlay & Co.
B Pstu Maloja 12330 London 21-6 M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCKS
2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
3 Chakla 1727 P. Gulf 25.6 M M & Co.
4 Warialda 1859 Calcutta 26.6 M M and Co.
7 Naxos 2878 Karachi 24-6 Scindia S N Co.
8 Goalpara Rangoon 22-6 M M & Co.
9 Garbeta Karachi 21-6 M M and Co
10-11 Shinnoh Maru Kobe 22-6 O S Kaisha
16 Laxmi 124 N F. N F, R Assaria.
PRINCESS DOCKS
A Pundit Calcutta 22-6 T M & Co.
B Shiva 3112 Stream 21-6 T Morrison and Co
C/R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6 M M & Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 22-6 T Morrison and Co.
K Dara 3683 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Golconda 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 24-6 F F Campbell and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Naxos 20-6-30
Garbeta 20-6-30
Golconda 20-6-30
Bahaduri 20-6-30
Netrtvati 21-6-30

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nippon 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-6-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Ellora 27-6-30 M M & Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Maloja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels 24-6.30 L Edward Ltd.
Drachenfels 30-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.
India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.
FOR OKHA.
Clan Macnab 24-6-30 J F Co
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Chakla 25-6.30 Chandler M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 26-6-30 P and O S N Co
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha
FOR JEDDAH.
Akbar 21-6-30 T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur 24-6-30 F F Campbell and Co
STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 3805 Steel M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Argenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Chakla 1727 Chandler M M and Co.
Varela 1932 Ramsay M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Goalpara, 3216, Simee, M M & Co.
Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co
FOR KARACHI.
Naxos 2560 Erikson S S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 4085, Zopp, M Italiana.
India, M Italiana.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macnab 3816 Turban, J F Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Warialdo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
FOR CALOIS.
Magda 2583 Kilmen J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Jeff Davis 3351 Taylor L Edward Ltd.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Kingsland 2219 Beedle T M & Co.
Ranee 2830 T M and Co
Varela 1957 M M and Co

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 21.
C/Yokohoma from New York. Agents F F Campbell & Co:—1575 drums lub. oil, 277 drums grease. 150 drums chemicals; 700 drums. 147 barrels, 49 bags paraffin scale: 125 bags cement; 100 bags dextrine; 160 bags starch; 67 cases globes; 142 cases typewriters; 55 cases condiments; 26 cases liqueur: 300 cases newspaper; 78 cases batteries; 420 cases -oots; 435 medicine; 2281 cases tyres; 59 cases edible oil; 22 cases cigarettes; 194 cases old clothing; 26 cases cotton goods; 26 cases machinery; 96 cases fertilizers; 260 cases gas mantles.

S S City of Birmingham, Agent K N Co from Liverpool:—180 bales cotton; 152 bales cotton goods; 98 bales cotton yarn; 2107 bales soap; 113 bales tiles; 100 bales milk food; 120 bales bolts and nuts; 319 bales machinery; 25 bales newspaper; 120 bales wheels and axles; 170 bales glassware; 200 bales glycerine; 175 tons chemicals; 16 tons lubricating oil; 9870 pieces fire bricks; 733 drums asphalt; 3000 bundles steel sheets; 25 bundles plates; 784 bundles steel hoops.

EXPORTS
Bombay, June 21
S S London for Razmak:—70 cwts, chutney F Nowroji; 26 cwts stag horns Universal Importing Co; 201 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co.

S S Hamburg for Drachenfels:—4090 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
S S Antwerp for Drachenfels:—7890 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
S S Rotherdom for Drachenfels:—16000 cwts linseed 6000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Marseilles for India:—2000 cwts linseed 6400 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
S S New York for Jeff Davis:—4000 cwts castorseed seed Ralli Bros; 9 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 4 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 28 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings and Ltd; 1 bale calf skin D Abraham and Sons.

S S Philadelphia for Jeff Davies:—590 cwts rape seed Volkart Bros: 200 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co
S S Genca for Aquileia:—1000 cwts linseed 72 bales wool Gorio Ltd; 1001 cwts linseed Lagadiwala Bros.
S S Bourgas for Aquileia:—5 bales buffalo horns D M Allahibax.
S S Leith for Warfield:—30000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 2100 groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons

S S Havre for Warfield:—84 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.
S S London for Warfield:—1071 cwts magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works;
S S Dunkirk for Warfield:—660 bales octton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 630 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S S Antwerp for Argenfels:—55 tons fire clipping J G Sheth
S S Hamburg for Argenfels:—100 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji.

S S Antwerp for Andijk:—1000 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd.
S S Kobe for Shinnoh Maru:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Osaka for Shinnoh Maru:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd;

S S Shanghai for Shinnoh Maru:—140 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 6 3
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	85 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 11 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 13 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 15 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	106 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord.	1 3 3
India 3½ p.c. Sterling Stock	61 15 0
India 4½ p.c. Sterling Loadn (1950/55(	85 5 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	53 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 6
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 3 9
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	65 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/43	98 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	99 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102 10 0

(a). £10/ Shares, £5/ paid up.

Raw Cotton Situation.

SURPRISE IN LOCAL MARKET.

Prospects Of Indian Cotton Crops.

The following is the weekly market review issued by Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co, dated 20th inst:—

AMERICANS.

Last week in American Cotton markets experienced the expiring consulsions of viertual trading in old crop months. Number of bearish develpments overshadowed markets with extensvie and distress selling from all quarters which carried prices to a new level for the season. But some resistance is noticeable since Tuesday and prices established partial recovery.

Favourable weather and good condition of the growing American Cotton crop, sensational crash on the New York Stock Exchange, increased selling from Indian and Japan, poor consumption of 474,000 bales by U. S. A. Mills during May and some speculative selling were mostly responsiwle for the decline. As the market declined, increased long liquidation added to the weakness and it is said that some firms failed to meet their obligations. This action of the market has impaired confidence; however, the technical situation has greatly strengthened and should crop accounts deteriorate or the Farm Board continue to call for tenders against July purchases of Co-operative Associations, the complex of the present situation will be entirely changed.

NO DESIRABLE WEATHER.

Although private cables are unanimously singing of favourable weather, the Government weekly weather report issued on Wednesday did not support the former view. It states that temperatures have been rather low in many parts of the Cotton Belt, especially in the Eastern Sections. The general condition of Texas has been only fair and progress in Oklahoma has been fairly good while Central Sections show poor to fair conditions. From the above it can be said that nearly half of the Cotton Belt is not having the desired weather. This fact seems to have received no attention as the market is largely influenced by outside causes and shows considerable nervousness.

There is a large short interest near the bottom of the market and still we have to pass through a period of crop uncertainties. The decline has been overdone and American Cotton markets were called upon to bear the burden of selling from all over the world. The Farm Board has now formed the stabilisation Board and it is said that it will take care of a portion of the surplus of 1929 crop. Under the circumstances it seems that prices are subject to violent fluctuations, but we believe that ultimately the size of the crop will determine the course of prices. After a drastic decline and with crop deterioration period ahead, we prefer constructive interest.

SURPRISE IN BOMBAY.

The minimum prices fixed by the Board of the East India Cotton Association failed to do any good to the market. This view is shared also by the Board as it stated in one of its statements that big drop in the prices of American cotton since fixing minimum prices in the local market failed to have desired effect. It is also brought to the notice of our Association that some members have defied he Board's rulings and a fact-finding committee of five is appointed. The Board's activity so far having no desired effect at last it changed its decision and allowed liquidation of open interest at any prices acceptable to both the parties. This sudden change proved a surprise and the fears entertained by the Board proved unfounded as stimulating advices induced anxious covering.

Our stock sold and unsold in mills and Sewri is about 12 lakhs of bales. Present prospects of good enquiry by our mills show that the carryover at the end of the season will not be burdensome at all, as absence of rains over cotton producing districts will retard new cotton crop at least by four weeks. Thus there will be additional drain on the stock.

So far there is no rain of importance in many districts. The Monsoon current is weak and although it is not too late, any prolongation of the present dry condition will develop serious state.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—
NEW YORK COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, June 21.

July	13.60
October	13.26
December	13.43
January	13.50
Middling Spot	13.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 21.

July	13.21
October	13.00
Middling Spot	12.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 21.

Demand Bills	485.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, June 21.

	Opening	Closing.
June	.....	7.27
July	7.28	7.22
August		7.12
September	.....	7.07
October	7.08	7.03
November		7.04
December		7.05
January	7.13	7.08
February		7.11
March	7.20	7.16
April		7.18
May	7.26	...7.22
June		7.24
Middling Spot		7.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.30
Scinde, Fine	4.55
Scinde, Superfine	4.80
Bengal, Good	4.05
Bengal Fully Good	4.80
Bengal Fine	4.55
Comra Good	4.30
Comra Fully Good	4.60
Comra Fine	4.90
Broach Fully Good	5.25
Broach Fine	5.50
Broach Superfine	5.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 21.

July	11.32
November	11.59
December	11.47
January	11.48
February	11.63
April	11.73

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 21.
Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	15-1-2
Forward	15-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
—:o:—
London, June 21.

Bar gold, fine, per oz.	£4:5:0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	2-7/16 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	2-5/8 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 21.

TT London on Berlin	20.37-1/3
TT London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/4
TT London on Brussels	34.83
TT London on Madrid	41.82
TT London on Milan	92.76
TT London on Berne	25.09
TT London on Paris	123.78
TT London on Prague	163.85

LONDON PRODUCE.
London. June 21.
Cottenseed. Bombay, ton.—Quoted June-July £6:0:0
Castorseed. Bombay, ton,—Sellers June-July £14:0:0.
Rapeseed. Toria ton.—Sellers June-July £14:0:0.

LINSEED.
—:o:—
London, June 21.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers June-July £18:5:0.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers July1Aug. £18:5:0.
Linseed, La Plata. c.i.f. ton—Sellers Hull June-July £16:15:0
Linseed, Bombay, ton—Sellers June-July £18:12:6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 21.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.— ...
Sellers July-Aug. delivery 39/4-1/2. ...
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.— ...
Sellers Sept-Dec. 37.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 21.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot.—Sellers d.6-1/16.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 21.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 buality, Spot closed.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Talkie Films Of The Derby.

Several film records of the Derby race will be shown in Bombay during the coming week. The one at the Excelsior Theatre is a particularly comprehensive version of the world's greatest race and shows Silver Flare giving trouble at the start and Blenheim's fine win, besides the huge crowds on the course, the gypsies dancing and bookmakers calling the prices. It is a "sound" record in the strictest sense of the word, and not merely "synchronized" version. The big film of the week at the Excelsior will show Clara Bow in her first talkie. Its title is "The Wild Party," and certainly no more ideal play for the animated talents of this clever little lady has ever been chosen.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

When a beautiful, dignified gentlewoman is married to a roistering bounder, marital difficulties are likely and divorce probable. When a beautiful, temperamental sirenesque actress is married to a serious minded, pedantic author, difficulties are more than likely and divorce almost inevitable. Such is the complicated situation arrived at in Florence Vidor's new picture, "The Popular Sin," which will be shown this week at the Empire Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

No more graphic and vivid revelation of the undercover methods of the rum-runners along the coast of Florida has been given the public than "Blockade," a mighty sea thriller which will be seen during the coming week at the Royal Opera House. Anna Nilsson is seen in the stellar role and had the story been written especially to fit her engaging winsomeness and artistry in its quieter and more intimate scenes and her amazing energy in its dynamic incidents of strife and battle, it could scarce have proved a happier choice.

EMPRESS AND EDWARD.

—:o:—

Bringing back memories of America's entrance into the great war, "Rose of the Tenements" is an absorbingly powerful and dramatic study of patriotism amid the gangsters of New York's east side. The picture, which is the new attraction at the Empress Cinema, deals with the influence of Bolshevist propaganda on the two leading characters, orphans who have been brought up to believe that they are brother and sister, and the stirring results when war is declared. Shirley Mason and Johnny Harron play these two roles in a remrkably fine manner, and the film is one which will attract much attention.

—:o:—

"This Thing Called Love" At Pathe.

—:o:—

"This Thing Called Love", one of the Broadway's recent smart comedy hits written by Edwin Burke was, perhaps, one of the most sought for stage productions of the year for motion picture purposes. That the bidding for the rights of this play was very spirited is a matter of history. Pathe, the purchaser of the play, had Constance Bennett, the beautiful blonde star in mind for the leading role and has a result she is co-featured with Edmund Lowe, who scored so heavily in "The Cocke-Eyes World".

Love triangles trickle in and out of the story to build up the pivotal situation which is neither free love or companionate marriage, but an arrangement whereby a woman is paid a large salary to become a wife and there are no restrictions to either wife or husband doing precisely as they please. Paul Stain, the Viennese Director who has a flare for putting over situations of this kind in a delicate manner, directed the motion picture version of the play which is now on view at the Pathe.

The Delightful Rogue At Wellington.

—:o:—

Rod La Rocque is undoubtedly one of the most interesting heroes on the screen and occupier a warm corner in the hearts of those who love to see the Devil-may-care type of action performed with perfect no nchalance. The Delightful Rogue which is running this week at the Wellington Talkies presents an unusual tale of the adventure and love of Rod Le Rocque as a 1930 pirate who wears silk pyzamas instead of dungarees; plays the guitar and puts perfume on his finger-tips after every murder! It is a gay satire yet full of thrilling action with a locale that outdoes, for science beauty, any tropical film yet made.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 21.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25.— C & F Calcutta.—	
July-Sept. per cwt.	8/4-1/2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	8/4-1/2
C & F Bombay.—	
July-Sept. per cwt.	8/5-1/2
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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930.

DO EUROPEANS ACQUIESCE IN GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES ?

Bombay Chamber's Reply.

Wanted Conciliation On Both Sides.

The following correspondence has passed between the President of the Indian and Europeans Merchants Chamber in Bombay:—

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.
'The Recluse'
31, Murzban Road, Fort
Bombay, 20th June 1930.

Dear Mr. Abercrombie.

It has been suggested to me that I should draw your attention to the unfortunate estragement of feeling which is increasing in this estrangement. Although this city in European and Indian commercial circles. The instance of what was called 'boycott' of European brokers in the cotton trade, as conceived and started by a few individuals a few days back is sufficient proof of this 'boycott' is now at an end, it is conceivable that in the existing political atmosphere any such estrangement of feeling may revive on the slightest excuse.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

I may tell you that the suspicion of Indians in this city regarding the attitude of Europeans towards their national aspirations was raised by the letter written by the committee of the Bombay European Association to the local Government early last month. I think it necessary to enquire if you are in a position to give me the main outlines of the opining of the Europeans in Bombay as represented by your Chamber and the local European Association.

WHAT DO EUROPEANS THINK?

I know that both these bodies are members of all-India organisations; but what immediately concerns this City is: What do the European residents of Bombay think and what do they feel about the present political situation and the means adopted by Government to deal with it and the correct method of handling it? I need hardly say that it is generally believed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the European Association here may be regarded as being representative of the views of the European citizens of Bombay generally, and I think it would be useful if you can communicate to me the opinion of these two bodies if they be in a position to express the same.

I may say that my intention is to have published in the local press a copy of this letter and your reply, if you agree to the same. I may mention that there is a strong feeling in Indian commercial circles regarding the means adopted by the Government to deal with the present situation. I wonder if you can let me know the opinion of the two bodies referred to above as to whether they consider the present measures as the only means or the correct method of dealing with the present situation.

I need hardly apologise to you for addressing this letter as I take it for granted that you yourself would like the attitude of European commerce and the European community in Bombay to be fully known to the public.

REMOVE SUSPICIONS.

I am convinced that nothing else will remove from the minds of Indians the suspicion which they entertain that the European commercial community not only acquiesce, in, but even propose some of the measures which Government take to deal with the present situation.

I shall feel obliged if you will let me have your reply to this letter at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) HOOSEINBHOY A LALLJEE
President,
Indian Merchants' Chamber.

J. R. Abercrombie, Esq.,
Chairman,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

(True Copy.)

The Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 21st June, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee,

I was very glad to receive your letter of the 20th instant and am in a position to comply with your request to let you have the views of my Committee and those of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association on its contents.

To deal first with the particular matter of the wrong impression created by the letter addressed by the Bombay Branch of the European Association to H. E. the Governor early in May, my Committee have the full authority of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association for stating that the intention of this letter was to deal entirely with the local situation, and particularly with the question of Law and Order. the maintenance of which was regarded so as essential in the interests of the whole community, both of the City and the Presidency.

THEIR SYMPATHY.

Nothing was included in that letter, nor was anything intended to be inferred, which altered in any way the views of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association towards the desires of the Indian people for responsible Government, and that Committee have as a result of these recent troubles in no way changed their view that they have every sympathy with all reasonable aspirations of Indians towards obtaining a suitable form of responsible Government embracing the substance of Dominion Status as soon as possible.

Your attention is drawn to the action of the Council of the European Association in wiring in November last year direct to the Secretary of State for India their full support to the pronouncement of H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the Round Table Conference which stands as the view of the European community to-day.

With reference to the situation which has developed since that time my Committee have in this matter also consulted the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association, and it must here be made clear that the views hereafter expressed are the views of that Branch and of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who have naturally had no opportunity of consulting the All-India Associations of which their bodies are members, and for whom therefore they are not entitled to speak.

THEY AGREE WITH LIBERALS.

These two Committees speaking for those whom they represent in Bombay find no difficulty in endorsing the conclusion reached in the statement recently issued over the signature of prominent Indians whose patriotism cannot be questioned, reading as follows:—

"It therefore behoves both sides to do everytyhing in their power to secure peace with honour. Simultaneously with the calling off of the Civil Disobedience movement there should be a general amnesty to all political prisoners not guilty of violent crimes, and the definition of the purpose of the Round Table Conference to be the evolution of a Self-governing Dominion Constitution with safeguards for the transition period."

WANTED CONCILIATION.

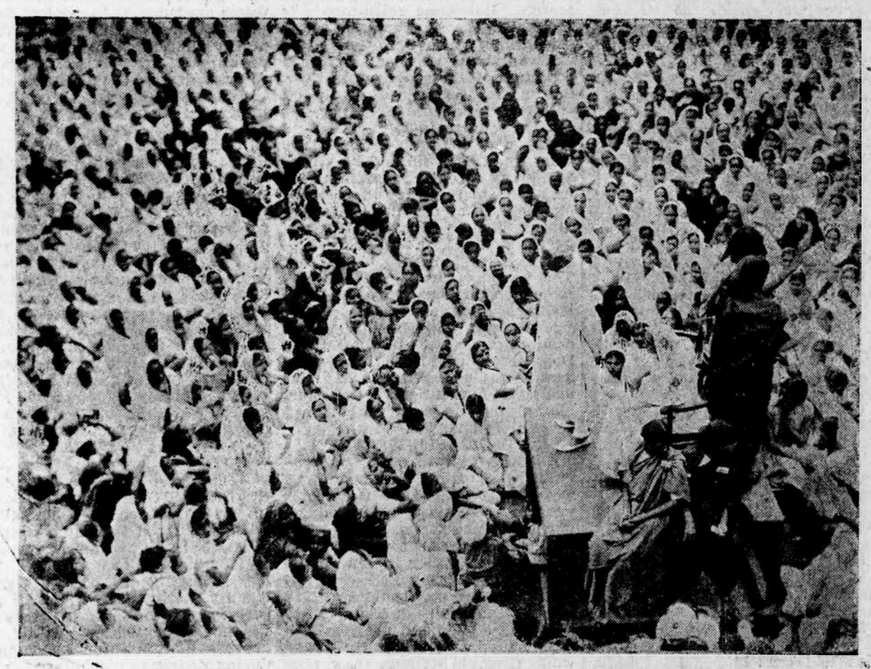
They believe that a solution of the present situation lies in this direction and in a policy of conciliation on both sides as this would create the right atmosphere for the consideration of India's political problem with the co-operation of all parties in India.

The European community is proud of the cordial relations which have always existed in Bombay between their own and all other communities, and it is their earnest desire that this cordial relationship should continue unimpaired and that any doubts or wrong impressions which may have arisen as to its attitude should be removed.

It should be added that this letter has been seen by and has the approval of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. We have no objection to the publication of these letters.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. R. ABERCROMBIE,
President.

Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Esq.,
President,
Indian Merchants' Chamber.



Pandit Motilal addressing the Ladies Meeting at Madhav Baug on Friday.

BALDWIN TO GO ?

Empire Free Traders Active.

Conservative Party Meeting.

RUGBY, June 21.

A Conservative Party meeting has been called for next Tuesday as a sequel to the attack made on Mr. Baldwin's leadership by protagonists of the Empire Free Trade movement. There has not been a Conservative Party meeting of the kind for seven years, when after his defeat at the 1923 General Election Mr. Baldwin received an enthusiastic vote of confidence.

The main questions at issue are Mr. Baldwin's attitude towards the programme of Empire Free Traders, particularly the question of food taxes. Mr. Baldwin, as a compromise some months ago, accepted the proposal of Lord Beaverbrook, who leads the Empire Free Traders to refer to the people the question of any agreement involving food taxes reached at a specially sumhmoned Imperial Conference.

NO FOOD TAXES.

He has repeatedly stated that food taxes do not figure in his programme at the next general election. His utterances have been regarded as lukewarm by Empire Free Traders and Lord Beaverbrook, in a letter to the "Daily Mail" on Tuesday, he said that Empire Free Traders could expect little assistance from the Conservative Front Bench. He appealed to all Conservatives for such subscriptions to enable him to place candidates in those constitivencies in which Empire Free Traders were now actively supported.—B. O. W.

BALDWIN OR BEAVERBROOK ?

LONDON, June 22.

As a sequel to letters published by Lord Beaverbrook criticising Mr. Baldwins recent speeches and urging that a Special Meeting of National Union of Conservative Associations shoudd decide the policy of the Conservative Party with regard to Empire Free Trade, a meeting of Unionist Members of Commons and candidates has been called at Caxton Hall for Tuesday when Mr. Baldwin will speak on the policy of the party and the meeting will be asked virtually to decide whether Mr. Baldwin or Lord Beaverbrook shall lead the party.—Reuter.

Jailed Under Press Act.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Mr. Saileschandra Mitra who has already been bound over under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code was sentenced today to six months simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Press Act in connection with the publication of the "Congress Satyagraha Bulletin" in English and Bengali.—A.P.

Punitive Police In Jullunder.

JULLUNDUR, June 21.

Punitive Police are reported to have been posted at Bilga, Navanshahr and Kartarpore of Jullunder district.—A. P.

RAWALPINDI BOMB.

8 Arrests Made.

RAWALPINDI, June 21.

Police investigations into the bomb incident at Saddar Bazaar are proceeding. No clue of the whereabouts of the miscreant has so far been traced. The Police conducted vigorous searches in about a dozen houses in the city. About 8 arrests have been made. —A. P.

PESHAWAR TRIAL.

For Death Of Bryant.

PESHAWAR, June 21.

The trial began here yesterday in the court of Mr. K. B. Zafar Khan, Special Magistrate, Peshawar, of Manai and Allauddin Shah who are charged with the murder of Private Bryant, Despatch Rider, who on 23rd April accompanied the armoured cars in Peshawar City. Six prosecutions witnesses, including the Deputy Commissioner, were examined and the case was adjourned. There are altogether 31 prosecution witnesses.—A. P.

UNSETTLED FRONTIER CONDITIONS.

Hajis' Men Desert ?

PESHAWAR, June 21.

There has been no need for aerial demonstrations as desertions among the Haji's men continue. It is stated that disheartened by this, the Haji is thinking of sending another Peace Jirga to Shabqadar.

Reports available indicate that condition of road from Peshawar to Kohta Pass has returned to normal and it may, therefore be considered open to ordinary traffic in the day time. Military parties proceeding to Kohat are still required to pass police post at A-I-Mal, Chabutra before three in the afternoon.

As a result of yesterday's routing of Utmankhels near Tangi the remaining sections of Haji's lashkar are becoming restive and are waiting for an opportunity to desert Haji. Tangi area is now quiet. —A. P.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED

The District Transportation Superintendent, Guntakal, M. S. M. Railway, wires.—Owing to heavy rain, the line between Rentachintala and Macherla on the Guntur. Acherla Branch was breached at eight places at eight hours on the 20th instant. Trains cannot run beyond Gurzala. Nos. 260, 261, 262 and 263 mixed trains will only run between Guntur and Guzala. Through running will probably be restored to-day.—A. P.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED

By Railwaymen's Federation.

KHARAGPUR, June 21.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has cabled to the Secretary of State for India as follows:—

"The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation representing twelve organised Unions passed a resolution on the 17th June condemning the Ordinances, assaults and imprisonment of national workers, urging Government to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi and appealing to the workers to make sacrifices for country's emancipation.

Labour representatives are resigning from the legislature and will not participate in the Round Table Conference unless it be on the basis of substance of independence and assuring workers of the principle of self-determination.—Free Pree.

Convicted Of Ill-treating Girl.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

C. S. B. Mortimer and Mrs. Monica Ryan were sentenced today by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to six months' and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively, under Section 40 of the Bengal Childrens Act, on a charge of ill-treating a minor Nepal servant girl by brandishing her with redhot an iron poker for failure to do her work. Mrs. Ryan was awarded an additional term of six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of causing grievous hurt to the girl. Arthur, son of Mortimer was dealt with as a first offender, and was directed to furnish security to be of good behaviour for a year.

The girl was turned out of the house of Mrs. Ryan where she worked. The Bengal Prevention of Cruelty to Children Society approached the District Magistrate who ordered the prosecution of the accused persons.—A. P.

AUTONOMY FOR INDO-CHINA.

Commission Urged.

LONDON, June 21.

Paris.—In the course of debate in the Chamber on the recent events in Indo-China the Left-wing member of the Opposition M. Varenne, ex-Governor of Indo-China, urged the appointment of a Commission to study the necessary measures to be taken in colony similar to what England had done In India. M. Varenne concluded by advocating for Indo-China an extensive system of reform tending towards autonomy under the aegis of France, and declared the independence of the colony at present would be disastrous.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, June 21.

Cairo.—It is learnt that the Cabinet has decided to terminate the present session of Parliament. —Reuter.

GANDHIJI TO BE FREE IN SEPTEMBER

Will He Attend R. T. Conference ?

ANCIENT SAGE'S PROPHESY.

Jotimartand Pandit Shankar Shastri, Haveri District Dharwar, writes:—The political situation in India is known to us. The following are the main points that I have examined in accordance with their astrological aspect.

The release of all political prisoners, Discontinuance of the Press Ordinance. Release of of Mahatma Gandhi, and the grant of Dominion Status to India.

(1) According to the science of astrology, the rise of Hershal on 1-4-1930 and the conjunction of Mars and Hershal on 12-5-30 brought about the imprisonment of almost all the leaders. These are also the chief causes of other political movements. The conjunction of Jupiter and Mars will take place on September 27 and about this time, the release of all political prisoners will take place.

(2) Nearly about the same date the Press Ordinance also may be withdrawn.

GANDHIJI AT R., T. C.

In the horoscope of the 61st year of Mahatma Gandhi the tenth house is capricorn which is also the Zodiac of India The Lord of this house is Saturn and he is in the 9th house (Bhagyasthana). This being the case Mahatma Gandhi will be released at the end of August or about the middle of September 1930. By a careful glance at the position of other planets and yoga brought about by them it may be predicted that Mahatma Gandhi will take a leading part in the Round Table Conference.

The line of thought in this connection is confirmed by "Bhrigu" "Samhita" the well-known work on Astrology. This work was written by the Kreat Sage Bhrigu. The period between 61st and 63rd year of Mahatma's life is there described as under.

He will be subjected to mental tribulations, be hindered in his national work. He will collect funds from the merchants, princes, and utilize the same for the good of the country. He will be subjected to the wrath of Government and at the end will be much respected. He will have to go to foreign countries and will make friends with the members of the British Parliament and will be received by the King in audience. These words will never be untrue, thus says the great sage Bhrigu.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Owing to the conjunction of Saturn and the Sun on 6-1-1931 some of the conditions of Mahatma Gandhi will be accepted by the British Parliament. The league of Nations also will use their influence in this connection.

The Lord of Dominion Status is Saturn and as he will be in opposition with the Sun on 1-7-1930 there are no chances of repressive measures in the country being stopped soon.

The term of the Office of the Viceroy is drawing to a close and before his departure, looking to his horoscope peace and tranquility in every respect will prevail in India, and he will be the chief cause in the matter of securing Dominion Status to India.

For the prevalance of peace and prosperity in the country all the religious minded people should regularly repeat the Chandi Path (i.e. the Saptashati Anusthan).

WHEN WILL GANDHIJI BE RELEASED?

An Astrological Forecast.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your paper the following few lines in connection with the astrological forecast about Mahatmaji's release?

As the days are passing on, everyone is becoming anxious about Mahatmaji's release. The following are my views about the same. The period between the 12th and 25th of July next is very happy for Mahatmaji. During this time the Saturn by transit is making a trine with the original Venus who is the lord of the 1st and 8th houses of Mahatmaji's horoscope and at the same time she is well aspected by the Jupiter from the ninth house. Rahu makkes a trine from the seventh house with the original Moon and the Mars with the original Sun. The Sun by transit is in trine with the original Saturn. All these are happy aspects and therefore sure to effect Mahatmaji's release somewhere between 12th and 25th of July with all honour and respect to him and to the cause he represents.

A still tense situation seems to arise between the public and the Government till the 10th of July 1930. Thereafter the line of action on the part of the Government will be changed, resulting into the release of Mahatmaji and all the other venerable Satyagrahis.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. DATAR.

June 21.

"PEACE OVERTURES IN BOMBAY."

The Prospects.

LIBERALS AND THEIR "RESERVATIONS."

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

Since Mr. Gandhi left Sabarmati in March last India is in a state of war. It is a war of freedom. It has caused consternation among the gods sitting in Simla. They realise that India is in no mood to tolerate the patronising airs of the Map-Bap Government. There is one Map-Bap for India to-day, and that is Mahatma Gandhi, and I understand that the Government now fully realise the necessity of negotiating with him. The mysterious visits of the Maharaja of Bikaner and of Mr. Jinnah are said to be connected with the peace overtures now supposed to be going on in Bombay. What is the basis of negotiations, by whom and with whom they are conducted must have been known to you by this time.

But I hear that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Dr. Besant and Dr. Tagore are doing yeoman service to India and England. They already discussed the various aspects of the vital matters likely to come before the Round Table Conference.. I hear that the Government of India ore trying their best to find an avenue out of the present impasse; and that though it may be denied there is no doubt in the minds of the people at Simla that the Maharajah of Bikaner and Mr. Jinnah know of the terms of peace which the Government of India are offering.

THE LIBERALS AND THE RESERVATIONS.

You will be able to ascertain these terms in Bombay, but I hear that the demands pressed upon the Prime Minister of England and Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for India, may be conceded to a very great extent if not in full. It may be remembered that when Mahatma Gondhi saw the Viceroy on the 23rd December last he made certain demands which the Viceroy was not in a position to grant. Even now the Government are not prepared to grant his eleven points or even the four points which the Mahatma emphasised in his interview with Mr. Slocombe. I am in a position to say that if Mr. Gandhi calls off the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Government are prepared to call off Ordinances and stop repressive measures and grant an immediote amnesty to political prisoners to create a favourable atmosphere for negotiations for peace. The demand of the Liberal Federation is the grant of Dominion Status subject to certain reservations during the period of transition. These reservations are revealed in the report of the Central Committee, and they are (1) the defence (2) foreign relations and (3) Indian States. I am informed that the Government will be prepared to come to terms with the Mahatma about the grant of Dominion Status subject to the above reservations and finance, which, it is said must remain a reserved subject for some years. Do these reservations come under Mahatma Gannhi's demand "of substance of Indepence," I am unable to say. If not, peace is not in sight; though it is obvious that the Liberals will agree to the reservations as they are compatible with their demands.

NO IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

There is plentiful evidence of the Viceroy's good-will for India; but nobody here exnects any immediate improvement in the situation as the Government have so often broke their pledges to India. At least the feelers are thrown by the Government—how far they would be fruitful, it is impossible to conjecture.—Free Press.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hart Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort.